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or Sheep to keep on hand for cases contains eight full and sixteen does Colic when given in effect. It will not

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erinary Surgeon

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PAY

Port Huron, \$35. Oxford Vanquish of Wayne (Oxford Vanquish), John Brakeman, China, \$80. St. Clair, 850. Ella Gwynne of Hamburg (Gwynne), W.

Bartow, E. Saginaw, \$55.

Bryce, Port Huron, \$125.
Bull calf 7th Tea Rose Duke (Tea Rose) D. A. McDonald, East Saginaw, \$75. \$105 each. One bull calf, \$75.

SECRETARY Mohler, of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, has issued a report showing unusually good condition of crops generally throughout the State. The growth of corn has been retarded somewhat by excessive rains and cool weather, but other- retail dealers of the west, into the hands of wise the conditions are excellent. The the consumer. Here is no less than one total product of winter wheat is estimated million two hundred thousand dollars per

CHICANISTATE JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF TH

GIBBONS BROTHERS. Publishers.

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Agricultural.

THE ST. CLAIR SALE OF SHORT-HORNS.

The public sale of a selection of Shorthorns from the herd of Mr. C. F. Moore, of St. Clair, brought together quite a large number of stock men from various parts of the State. Parties were present from Shiawassee, Genesee, Oakland, Livingston, Washtenaw, Maromb and St. Clair Counties, even Acting-Governor Ball taking a day off from his public duties to enjoy the breezes from the beautiful St. Clair River and see some of his favorite breed of cattle. The day was all that could be desired, and the sale should have been a most successful one. But close times among farmers and low prices for beef are stern facts which even the eloquence of an auctioneer cannot overcome. In the face of these untoward circumstances the sale may be said to have been fairly successful. ingements for the sale were excellent. Among those present were Messrs. W. E. Boyden, John Lessiter, John McKay, Robert McKay, S. N. Ellinwood, A. J. Leeland, F. A. Braden, I. L. Mills, J. VanHoosen, Wm. Graham, John P. Sanborn, A. McNaughton, J. B. Eldredge, James Canfield, Wm. Bail, W. Bartow, Homer Brooks, J. H. Bryce, R. H. Jenks, H. Jobson and A. B. Maynard. Col. J. A. Mann did the selling. The following is a record of the animals sold, the purchasers, and the prices paid:

Tea Rose 7th (Tea Rose), J. H. Bryce, Tea Rose 9th (Tea Rose), John P. Sanorn, Port Huron, \$80.

Tea Rose 12th (Tea Rose), John P. San orn, Port Huron, \$165. Tea Rose 13th (I'ea Rose), John Brake man, China, \$100. Tea Rose 17th (Tea Rose), John Brake an, China, 8105

Tea Rose 18th (Tea Rose), J. B. Eldridge, at. Clemens, S110. Tea Rose 19th (Tea Rose), Radetke Brothers. St. Clair, \$100. Peerless Piace (Place), John P. Sanborn ort Huron, \$200. Victoria of Oakland 2d (Victoria), John

soon as they can, and sell their wool for

what they can get. And shall we then con-

cede there is no remedy? From figures

already shown there seems to be no good

reason to abuse the railroad companies or

the dealers. All seem to me to be working

for reasonable prices, and "the laborer is

Now have we reasoned from correct

premises? It seems to me that we have, as

things have been in the past. But now let

us view the subject from a different stand-

habitants and two million sheep is produc-

ing twelve million pounds of wool per

hundred million pounds of wool per

annum. We average to produce three hun-

dred millions and to import one hundred

million in raw wool, and two hundred mil-

pounds to every man, woman and child in

the land. Thus we see that no less than

eighteen million pounds of wool are yearly

consumed by the people of Michigan, of

which we are producing only twelve mil-

lions. Now we have seen that it costs five

cents a pound to get our wool from our farms

in Michigan into the hands of the eastern

manufacturers. Now let us suppose that it

costs as much more to get it from the fac-

tories to the wholesale city dealers of the

worthy of his hire."

Sanborn, Port Huron, \$110. Victoria of St. Clair (Victoria), Wm. Graam, Rochester, \$205. Lou Belle Barrington (Young Mary) W. Bartow, East Saginaw, \$105. Kirklevington of St. Clair (Kirklevington) Kirklevington of St. Clair 2d (Kirkleving-

W. J. Bartow, East Saginaw, \$155. Kirklevington of St. Clair 3d (Kirkleving on), W. S. Bartow, East Saginaw, \$110. Hazel Bird (Hilpa), Radetke Bros., St.

Hilpa (Hilpa), T. L. Kemp, St. Clair, \$55. Miss Wiley Sharon (Miss Wiley), John Brakeman, St. Clair, \$80. Miss Wiley (Miss Wiley), J. H. Bryce,

Ella Gwynne 2d (Gwynne), R. H. Jenks,

Hamilton's Duchess of Springbrook (Rose f Sharon), John P. Sanborn, Port Huron,

Dido and bull calf (imp. Coquette), J. H. Twenty-four females, all ages, averaged

STRAY THOUGHTS ABOUT WOOL. fifteen hundred to two thousand miles from same, would you not? BY OLD GENESEE. ourselves. Think of it a few minutes, Well, the wool season is once more upon brother farmers, and see if it don't make your head swim. But this is not always us. The weather is cold, wet and disagreegoing to be so. I am " neither a prophet nor able. Some few of our farmers sheared the son of a prophet," but "Coming events their sheep weeks ago; the sheep if not the cast their shadows before," and already we owners are to be pitied. If it could be supposed that those owners foresaw just what have among us something more substantial was in the future they certainly ought to be man that we are on the verge of a revolution. indicted for cruelty to animals. But while I shall not live to see it, but young men who it is not for humanity to penetrate the read this article will. The day is not very future, this experience should teach us a lesson, to not be in too great haste to rob our animals of that clothing which a benificent Providence has provided for their protection. This is not the first season in the farmers will then save to themselves this which we have had the same, or worse exten cents a pound on all their wool, that is perience, but how soon we are wont to fornow being literally thrown away upon railget the lessons of the past. But the clouds roads and middle-men; and the idle men will pass away, the sun will shine, the and women of the west will find a new and sheep will be placed on the shearing table, lucrative field of employment. This is not and his fleece will be hurried away to the vague chimera, for the work is already bemarket. And what are we going to get for our wool? More than a million of the dwellers of Michigan are directly interested here at Columbiaville is a sylvan spot on in the answer. Let us look at the MICHIGAN the romantic banks of Flint River, in one of FARMER, for it is the best authority on the the most northerly towns of Lapeer County subject we have in the State-it matters not how much we may differ on questions of protection or free trade, all must concede that the FARMER is and ever has been the ardent and devoted friend of the wool grower. Somehow or another Philadelphia always seems to be the ruling authority on surplus capital. The first season he conprices of wool, and the FARMER quotes numed less than two hundred thousand from the Wool Reporter "Michigan X at 30 and 31 cents." This class probably embraces four-fifths of all wool produced in Michigan. It is the grade whose quotarequire between four and five hundred tions will substantially rule the Michigan market. Now it has generally been congrowers of Genesee and some from Oakceded that five cents a pound is a fair estiland Counties, who had formerly sold at mate of the difference in the value of Flint, Fentonville and Pontiac, found their wool, between us farmers of Michigan and way down to this sylvan manufacturing the dealers and manufacturers of the east. city, and all went away well satisfied with Some may think it too much, but there are the honest dealing and gentlemanly treatmany things to be considered. I will prement they had received. Upon a most sent some of the conditions that interpose careful comparison it was shown that Mr. between us and the east; leaving the reader Peter had paid fully a cent a pound above to make his own schedule of prices. Bethe buyers of surrounding towns. It is also ginning then with commissions of purestimated that other buyers were comchasers, there are sacks and the labor of pelled to pay as much more than they would sacking, (not forgetting storage here durhave paid, but for his competition. The ing the process of handling) there are two counties of Genesee and Lapeer are drayage, railroad freights, insurance, producing something over a million pounds drayage again at the east end of the route. of wool a year. Much of this wool, which and storage again while awaiting sales; and there are commissions to the dealers and was last year sold at the Columbiaville woolen mills, brought at least two cents a interest on the capital. All things conpound more than it would but for the exsidered, I am not inclined to say that five istence of these mills, and it is but a modcents on the pound is too much. What then erate estimate that all the wool of both is the mathematical conclusion? Answer, 25 to 26 cents for X Michigan wool in our these counties was sold at an average of a penny a pound advance. This one woolen local markets here at home. Here seems to mill thus enabled the farmers of these two be about where buyers are willing to place counties to realize at least ten thousand the price. But we farmers are not quite dollars more on their wool than they would satisfied. We would like a little more, have done had the mill not existed. This whether the buyer can afford it or not. Is leads us to reflect. The coffers of our eastern not that about the shape of it to-day? The cities are full to overflowing. Millions upon MICHIGAN FARMER valiantly stands by us millions are yearly flowing away to seek and tells us that we ought to have more, investment abroad, but very little is coming and if we will only hold on to our wool and to the Northwest. The South has suddenly stand side by side and shoulder to shoulder, become the popular field for the investment we will get it, and I believe that to be a of eastern capital. The people of the South fact. But who ever heard of farmers doing are holding out liberal inducements, and such a thing? There are many reasons why their efforts are being appreciated and rethat thing never will be done; farmers are ciprocated by the capitalists of the eastern too isolated to form and maintain solid factories. Mills and furnaces are springing combinations, and worst of all, they are not up like magic throughout the States of the able to wait for their money. Some are remote South, and that section of the forehanded and could wait, but their num-Union is taking rapid strides toward ber is so small they constitute the exits commercial independence. Could not ception and not the rule. What then is the something be done to direct a portion of inevitable conclusion? Simply this, that this stream of wealth towards our own farmers will do as they have done, shear as

> MR. BUTTON AGAIN DISCUSSES SHROPSHIRE FLEECES.

economist.

State, and cause it to be invested in the

business of manufacturing Michigan wools?

We leave this question for the political

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer: Thanks for the publication of my article on "Shropshire Fieeces" in your last issue. But it seems to me that in your editorial point. Michigan with her two million incomments you do not stick to the original text, as referred to in the communication from Mr. Horton and your comments on the annum. This wool is all and more than all same as published in your issue of June 1st. ewes, shorn at the Atlas shearing, and in average of fleeces from full blood Shropshires, as none other were mentioned by Mr. lions in woolen goods. This is about nine Horton.

I am well aware that the average weight is less than seven pounds; but this subject was not under consideration, and it seems to me is entirely foreign to the subject matter of my communication. I then thought, and still think, that the subject we were discussing was the fleeces from full blood Shropshires. I made no mention of grade Shropshires as referred to in your comments as published in the FARMER of June

east, and back through the wholesale and If some of your numerous subscribers had written you inquiring as to the average weight of fleeces, shorn from full blood at 33,780,000 bushels—an excess of 17,644. annum literally thrown away on the wool we American Merino yearling ewes of Michi-880 bushels over last year. The area of raise and wear out, simply because we don't gan, you would not have given your opinion corn is estimated at 7,260,638 acres. Grasses have it manufactured at home. Here we of the same based upon the average clip of and fruits are in excellent condition, and stand in the double capacity of producer and the entire flocks of Michigan; but would Hause, Ass't Sec'y Detroit Exposition, Delittle or no damage is reported from bugs. | consumer, upon the same farm and under | have confined your answer and comments

the same roof tree, and yet as producer and solely to the fleeces of full blood American MICHIGAN CROP REPORT, JUNE crop. Only 162 correspondents in the State consumer we are practically removed from Merinos, and based your judgment on the

I know full well there are many flocks of grade Shropshires in Michigan that will not shear on an average seven pounds of were talking about, not grades.

There are probably 100 or more breeders of full blood Shropshires in the State, and I than mere shadow to tell to the thinking | will now confirm what I said in my previous communication. I do not believe there is one of them but will honestly tell you that his yearling ewes sheared over eight pounds far distant when the hum of the spindle and on an average, and in most cases nine or ten the clatter of the loom will be heard from pounds, and perhaps more. Neither do I the many beautiful towns and villages that | believe there is a breeder of full blood ornament our best agricultural counties, and | Shropshires in the State, but what will tell you that his entire flock, including breeding ewes, sheared on an average over seven pounds seven ounces, in most cases eight to nine pounds, and in some cases more. If there is such a breeder should like to see his name in the columns of the FARMER. You say I am a great admirer of Shronshires gun, under circumstances which give bril- I answer that I plead guilty as charged. liant promise for the future. Right near But, Mr. Editor, will you not credit me with at all times, when discussing this sheep question, having taken the ground that there was plenty of room for the breedstands one of the finest woolen mills in the ers of both the Shropshire and the Merino? State. Less than three years since William I am one of those who believe there is a Peter, a well known and enterprising man, place for the Jersey cow, and a place for whose name from Toledo to Saginaw has the Shorthorn bull; a place for the thorough become a household word, started this bred, the trotting horse and roadster, and a factory as an outlet for a small part of his place for the Percheron and Clyde. The farmers of Michigan are breeding stock and raising sheep for the dollars and cents pounds of wool. Last season his purchases there are in the business. As regards the amounted to about three hundred thousand; various breeds of sheep I believe that this and now, with enlarged facilities, he will is an age of improvement. The best is none too good. Because our fathers used thousand pounds. Many of the first wool | to cut their wheat with a cradle is no reason why we should not use an improved binder. JAMES A. BUTTON.

WEBSTER FARMERS' CLUB. The June meeting of the club was held Saturday, June 8, at the pleasant home of Austin Smith, about three miles north of Ann Arbor. The day was very unfavorable for a large gathering on account of rain; but to the twenty-five people present the time was surely an enjoyable one. Three of the committee on entertainment being present with well laden lunch baskets, those present showed how well they appreciated a good thing when it was presented. After the dinner a rather informal programme was presented, opening with an impersonation of Aunt Susan Jane Hotspur, by Mrs. A. Olsaver; music and short speeches followed, which seemed to be enjoyed by all present The business meeting was called to orde by President Backus. The Recording Sec-

retary and Corresponding Secretary being absent, the vacancies were filled by the election of Miss Eliza Smith as temporary Recording Secretary and E. N. Ball as tempor ary Corresponding Secretary. At this season of the year the Club takes a recess through the months of July and August. The general order was

again followed, and the Club decided to hold the next regular meeting on Saturday, August 31, 1889, meeting to begin at 10 A. M. the place to be decided upon in the near future. Following the dinner an hour and a half will be occupied in discussion by the ladies, topic, "Six Days and their Work." The topic suggested for discussion by the gentlemen is "Wheat Culture." Upon motion the meeting adjourned.

E. N. BALL, Tem. Cor. Sec

FARMERS' CLUB ORGANIZED. GRAND BLANC, June 5, 1889

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. A call was issued with the object of assembling the farmers of Grand Blanc for the

purpose of organizing that valuable institution of an agricultural community, a farm ers' club. Only a few responded, but these few were energetic and did not despair be cause of unfavorable circumstances, and effected a permanent organization by electing for President Mr. D. P. Dewey, for Secretary Mr. C. Clark, and for Treasurer Mr. E. H. Stone. A committee was appointed to draft and present a constitution at the next meeting, which was adopted needed in our State, a moment's glance at viz.: Average weight of fleeces from full Even the most sanguine have seen their the statistics will settle this question. blood Shropshire yearling ewes. Mr. Hor- hopes surpassed in the rapid growth of the Speaking in round numbers and from ton in his article made mention of a fleece attendance at the gatherings of the club. general averages, our country consumes six taken from a full blood Shropshire yearling At the last one, held on April 25th, the hall was well filled. The subjects of "Home your comments I supposed you referred to making," "Fencing," "Road-making," and "Butter" have been written upon and discussed at our meetings, and have been very profitable and interesting to all present. The next meeting will be held at of fleeces from the entire flocks of Michigan | the house of Mr. George Stuart, where a very pleasant time is anticipated, weather permitting. George and his wife are equal o any emergency which they may be called upon to meet in the way of entertaining visitors. An interesting programme has been prepared for that occasion. A report will be sent to the FARMER for publication. C. CLARK, Secretary.

> WE have received several letters of inquiry from parties who intend exhibiting at the coming exposition in Detroit, in reference to entries and the securing of space. In reply to these we would say that all intending exhibitors can get any information desired on the subject by addressing J. F.

1, 1889.

For this report returns have been received from 920 correspondents, representing 696 townships. Six hundred and nine of these reports are from 418 townships in the southern four tiers of counties, and 164 reports are from 142 townships in the central count-

The wheat crop of this State, as stated in the May report, was greatly injured between the first and tenth of May by hot, dry weather. The weather turned cooler on the eleventh, but except light showers no rain fell until the fifteenth. From this date until the twenty-second rain fell generally throughout the State, and again from the twenty-seventh to the thirty-first, inclusive. The total rainfall during the month at the different stations in the southern counties varied from two and 77-hundredths inches at Eden, Ingham county, to six and 84-hundredths inches at Buchanan, Berrien county in the central counties from two and 60-hundredths inches at Hayes, in Huron county, to five and 23-hundredths inches at Montague, Muskegon county; and in the northern counties from one and 16-hundredths inches at Marquette, to seven and 33 hundredths inches at Standish, Arenac county.

The average rainfall in the southern counties was four and 51-hundredths inches, in the central three and 77-hundredths inches. and in the northern three and 29-hundredths inches. This is sufficient to save wheat and grass, yet the total rainfall in the State in May was only 68-hundredths of an inch above, and in the southern counties 68-hundredths of an inch above, the normal for that month, while the total deficiency in precipitation in the twelve months ending with May 1 was more than eleven inches.

The rainfall since June 1 has been quite heavy and well distributed. The total at Lansing in the first nine days of the month is one and 57-hundredths inches.

In the southern counties the condition of wheat is 87 per cent of an average, a loss of three per cent compared with May 1; in the central counties the condition is 92, a loss of five per cent; and in the northern counties The crop is several days more forward than last year. In Berrien county it is reported two weeks earlier; in Jackson county heads were discovered May 17, and Mr. M. J. Gard, of Volinia, Cass county, discovered first heads this year May 19, and last year on June 5.

in the fifth and sixth tiers of counties, which is 44 per cent of the whole number in these sections respectively. The total number of bushels reported marketed is 393,693, of which 99,811 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties; 95,995 bushels in the second tier; 62,098 bushels in the third tier; 92,492 bushels in the fourth tier; 41,414 bushels in the fifth and sixth tiers; and 1,883 bushels in the northern counties. At 56 clevators and mills, or 19 per cent of the whole number from which reports have been received, there was no wheat marketed during the month.

The total number of bushels of wheat re ported marketed in the ten months, August-May, is 14,144,946, or about 60 per cent of the crop of 1888. The number of bushels reported marketed in the same months of 1887-8 was 12,859,457, or 57 per cent of the crop of 1887. In 1887-8 reports were received from about 50 per cent, and in 1888-9 from about 66 per cent of the elevators and mills in the southern four tiers of counties.

Total wheat crop of 1888.... Reported marketed to June

Balance sold but not reported, or held by farmers for sale.....

A report from 40 elevators usually received by the 6th of the month has not been received at this date (June 10). The amount of wheat purchased at these in April was 38,440 bushels, and in March 71,921 bushels.

The area planted to corn and sowed to oats and barley is about the same as in 1888. The rains, that have been so beneficial to sowed crops and grass, have retarded the growth of corn. An average of seven per cent of the area planted failed to grow. The eron has been greatly damaged by worms. and also by general and severe frosts towards the end of May, notably on the 28th. Potatoes, where up, also suffered by these

Oats and barley, like wheat, were injured by the dry, hot weather in the early part of May. In the southern counties the condition of oats, June 1, was 89 and of barley 92, comparison being with average years. The figures for the central counties are, oats 88, barley 90; and for the northern counties, oats 97, and barley 96. In condition. compared with average years, meadows and pastures in the southern counties are 80 per cent, and in the central counties 85 per cent, and clover sowed this year is, in the southern counties, 82 per cent, and in the central, 88 per cent.

Apples promise, in the southern counties. 82 per cent, in the central, 71 per cent, and in the northern, 54 per cent of an average crop. The figures one month ago for these sections respectively were 89, 90 and 95. Peaches promise 69 per cent of an average make any report respecting this crop.

In the southern counties the wages per month of farm hands average \$16.86 with board, and \$23.70 without board; in the central counties \$16.75 with board, and \$25.46 without board; and in the northern counties \$18.67 with board, and \$28.85 without board,

SHEEP AND WOOL.

The farm statistics of 928 townships, collected by the supervisors, have been received. The number of sheep sheared in these townships in 1888 was 1,682,260: pounds of wool, 10,207,791; average per head, six and six-hundredths pounds. The number of sheep six months old and over in the same townships in May of the present year was 1,580,328. This is a decrease of 101,932, or six per cent of the number sheared last year. The clip of the State this year will amount to about 11,360,000 pounds.

For the Michigan Farmer.

WEST MICHIGAN FRUIT-GROW-ERS' SOCIETY.

The summer meeting of the West Michigan Fruit-Growers' Society was held at the beautiful village of South Haven, situated on the shore of Lake Michigan, about midway between the southern and northern limits of the famous peach belt of Western Michigan. This is one of the most favored regions along the lake shore. South Haven is one of the pioneer towns in the peach business; peaches were at one time a specialty with the people around this village. As the years went by and the profits increased, and the love for fruit-growing grew strong, orchards increased in area, until the whole surrounding country is apparently one vast orchard, peach, apple, plum, pear and grape. Scattered all through this vast fruit grove are substantial dwelling-houses surrounded by plantations of the smaller fruits. Front vards with lawns dotted with evergreens, flowers, and clean, well kept walks attest the thrift, the taste and wealth of South Haven.

The first session was held in the opera couse on Wednesday evening, June 5th. President Phillips called the house to order. Hon. A. S. Dyckman was then introduced, it is 96, a loss of four per cent since May 1. | who in one of his happy moods, greated the visitors and members of the Society with the following address of welcome:

Mr. President and Members .-- About thirty Mr. President and Members.—About thirty years ago, a man, younger than he is now. Set a large peach orchard in this vicinity, among hemlook stumps surrounded by a hemlock or bark-peeling. Some years later our liveryman was showing a stranger our prespective June 5.

Reports have been received of the quantity of wheat marketed by farmers during the month of May at 289 elevators and mills. Of these 229 are in the southern four tiers of counties, which is 44 per cent, and 49 are the neighborhood of South Haven, we are all crazy on peaches, or rather we have settled down soberly to the raising of fruits generaldown soberly to the raising of fruit generally. We are a community of fruit growers,

and as such welcome you! The fruit belt of West Michigan, with a com mon lake boundary on the west, with nearly the same climate and other conditions along the whole shore, has certain problems in fruit culture peculiar to this region, in the solution of which we have a common interest. It has been said, "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind." Perhaps a fellow interest may have the same effect. So, when the necessity seemed to arise, the West Michigan Fruit-Growers' Society was organized to advance our common interests. As representing this ociety we gladly welcome you to South

There are certain lines of business that post notices over their doors as, "No admittance here!" and some merchants have cypher costmarks: but I have observed that fruit-grow ers have no secrets, no patent rights copyrights upon their best thoughts. So welcome you to our best thoughts and experiences. But we expect a like return from you. I have noticed that fruit-growers acquire an enthusiasm in their business until it amounts to an ardent love. I have experienced a continual joy in orchard work. So our hearts well

We welcome you as the springtime the birds, or as the flowers welcome the sunlight

President Phillips was called for, who came forward and in his usual earnest manner, responded on behalf of the society. It was evident to all how strong a hold the love of the business of fruit growing had upon him. He said:

Hon A. S. Dyckman, Ladies and Gentlemen. On behalf of our society we thank you for the hearty welcome extended us by your honored citizen, A. S. Dyckman, representing the local pomological society and the citizens of South Haven. We are reminded by this welcome that as fruit grow-ers, we are engaged in the same life work, and in the same common cause. Our interests and sympathies are one. For this reason we are welcomed to the homes and to the hospitalities of these people. We have been welcomed to the views and experiences of the fruit growers of this locality. You expect of us a like return for the common benefit in our common efforts to solve the problem of successful fruit growing. As I ook over the assembly 1 recognize many o the pioneers of fruit culture-men who laid the foundation for all this great industry, without a duplicate on this continent. To them we all owe a debt of gratitude. Twenty

five years ago I resided near Flint, Genese Co. I well remember the impressions received from reading reports of the then famous peach orchard of my friend, A. S. Dyckman.
This seemed to give a new impetus to my already strong love for fruit culture. 1 went
to lowa where 1 spent eight years, but during all this time I never lost my interest in fruit As the years went by my desire to engage in growing fruit grew stronger, until I returned to the fruit belt of Michigan, since which time I have been engaged in this occapation, where I expect to remain a co-laborer with you among the orchards, the vineyards and the fruits of West Michigan. Words of welcome such as we have received his evening warm our hearts and inspire our hopes in future success.

Five years ago this month this society was organized at Grand Haven by the leading fruit-growers of West Michigan. It has grown in strength and numbers until its membership includes many of the most practical and intelligent pomologists of

Michigan. We are proud of its record. We again thank you for your kind words of welcome.

The balance of the evening was occupied in receiving reports, from delegates, of the prospect of the coming fruit crop. W. S. Gebhart, of Oceana County, reported that notwithstanding ice had formed a quarter of an inch on water, nearly all the tender fruit promised a good crop. Peaches, plums, cherries and pears promise an average crop;

apples rather light. H. H. Hayes, of Ottawa County. - I think the frost has done very little damage in the section where I live. My grapes are in fine condition; no damage yet by frost. The prospect for a fair crop of most kinds of

fruit is good. A. Hamilton-In the town of Ganges there is considerable difference in the show of fruit in different orchards, owing perhaps to elevation and the varieties grown. Peach-

es half a crop. J. H. Kingsley, of Fennville-Grapes are damaged some, can't say to what extent; peaches one-tenth of a crop; most small

fruits have been damaged by the late frost. President Phillips-Very little if any ice formed during the recent cold. So far as I can learn very little damage has been done

to granes at Grand Haven. F. A. Freeman, of Otsego-Apple and pear trees are set full and promise a good crop; peaches on high ground may yield

quarter of a crop. J. G. Ramsdell, of South Haven-South of the river the show for fruit is good; the hardy varieties of peaches promise nearly a full crop; some of the more tender varieties rather light. Grapes have suffered some damage from the spring frost. Small fruit growing near the ground has been damaged

Mr. T. Smith, of Hopkins-Peaches are not grown to any great extent in our town. Cherries have dropped badly; there will be a medium crop. Present indications are that the apple crop will be an average; Baldwin trees are not well set in my orchard. The grapes on my farm have not been damaged. by frost during May.

Joseph Lannin, of South Haven-I have several varieties of grapes in my vineyard; all have suffered from the effect of the May frost; some varieties more than others. Varieties with small leaf have been hurt most; the varieties with large leaves suffered less. My pears will be a fair crop; some varieties are well loaded, while others are considerably below an average crop.

Thursday morning session was opened by prayer by Rev. Mr. Ferguson. President Phillips announced the following committees:

On Resolutions-R. Morrill, Benton Har-On Fruits and Flowers—J. W. Humphrey, South Haven; A. Hamilton, Ganges; M. T. Smith, Hopkins.

T. E. Goodrich, Cobden, Illinois, furnished the following paper, entitled "How Fruit-Growing in the Western States may Affect the Price of Michigan Fruit:"

The price of fruit, like that of wheat, is governed entirely by supply and demand. A large crop of either brings a low price. Bountiful crops when general inevitably bring low prices. We of southern Illinois have many costly demonstrations of this proposition When the districts south and north of us poutheir fruit on the Chicago market at the same time we do prices drop below cost. These two regions are the upper and the nether millstone and when we get caught between them our general rule; has it exceptions? Perhaps it has. It is possible Kalamazoo celery is one. Celery from that region seems to have taken a deep hold upon the market, and evidently fears no riva!. But celery perhaps is a specialty that is not affected by earliness or late-

If the western States are growing the same fruits that Michigan is, and sending to the fruits that Michigan is, and southing to the same markets and at the same time, the price of Michigan fruit will be most seriously afof Michigan fruit will be most seriously af-fected. But if Michigan can work in special lines, if she can grow fruits that the western States cannot grow, or from her position can reach markets to the east and northeast of her, inaccessible to the south, then her success will be assured.

It seems to be a conceded fact that Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and Dakota will never be able to grow their own peaches, and must import from somewhere. sheltered Michigan be the place? neighbors to the south of the five States named, Tennessec, Arkansas, Missouri, Texas and Southern Illinois, are in the field and will by their many lines of railroad be ever ready o assist.

Now Michigan has three very great advantages in at least one branch of fruit-growing, viz., peaches. The almost entire immunity from killing frosts of this the western part of from killing frosts of this the western part of the State, having no peach-producing region north of her, unlike any other State, gives her the last chance at the market, the last word in the argument; and lastly, from her midway position between and nearness to the north-yest and northeast, to the cities of the lakes. the St. Lawrence river and to Canada, she can supply peaches beyond the reach of regions further south. With these three great advan-tages in favor of her peach growing, Michigan's scepter will not soon depart from her.

Joseph Lannin led in the talk on this topic. He said California fruit cannot be left out of the count, as the people of that State are largely engaged in fruit-growing. and annually ship vast quantities of fruit in car loads to our Western States, which come in direct competition with Michigan. These are our strongest competitors. Some of the Western States grow considerable quantities of the hardy fruits. The pear, plum and apple market is in no immediate danger from the region west of the Rockies. With the more tender fruits we must expect to come in competition with California. The people of that State are alive to their inter-

ests. A. Hamilton-Michigan is within easy reach of good markets like Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota, and the Northwest generally. We ought to be able to compete with

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

WHO SAYS THE DRAFT HORSE BUSINESS WILL EVER BE OVER-

It will probably be conceded without a quibble that Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, is the banner county of the Kay stone State in breeding and raising draft horses. More money is invested in imported and pure-bred draft stallions in this county by those who keep such horses for stud purposes than perhaps in any other two counti in the State. One importing firm, outside of the county, a year or two since informed us that they had up to that time sold fifty-five head of imported draft stallions to go into Westmoreland county alone, for which they had realized over one hundred thou sand dollars. Many other outside importers and breeders have found customers for their stock among the farmers of this county, and, besides this, there are located within the county more than a half dozen importers and breeders, some of them doing an exten sive business each year. There is no district of the country in which the owners of good stallions receive more encouragement from farmer breeders than in the greater part of this county, the most of the stallions having more than they can do each season. Notwithstanding all this, shippers of good draft and farm horses find a ready market for their stock, at remunerative prices, within the borders of this county, so famed for

its draft horse enterprise.

We refer to this fact now that the pessimist who imagines that the herse business is being overdone may have something to reflect Within the past month two car-loads of good horses were dispersed among the farmers at Irwin, Westmoreland county, the home of three extensive breeders and importers of all classes of draft horses. If there is a demand of this kind right in the "hotbed" of the draft horse interest, what ought to be expected where good horses are badly needed, but not raised to any great extent? The secret of the whole matter lies simply in the fact that the more farmers see of the better class of horses the better are they satisfied with the results, and the more good horses a district contains the more they want. Dealers all agree that the hardest place to sell good horses is where there ar Then instead of the introduction of the better kinds having the effect of lesseuing the demand it will certainly be just the contrary. The farmer who hesitates to breed a bette market will be hard to find after he has experimented in that line. - National Stock

We give the above as the opinion of journal generally well posted on stock matters. What it says deserves consideration All the same, however, there is a decided falling off in the demand for heavy draft stallions from the agricultural sections of the western and middle States. That this is so is just as certain as anything can be. How many importers have brought over and sold as many horses as they did one, two or three years ago? It is not because farmers are turning against heavy horses, but be cause the demand being more fully me values are working downward. It was only a question of time when the supply would meet all demands, and that point seem to have been reached in many States. Until that demand increases it will not be profitable to largely increase the supply. Horse breeding has grown to wonderful proportions within the past ten years, and that there should be a lull is only natural. And when the demand for draft horses is once fully met the market is not one capable of indefinite extension, because such horses are fitted for one place and one only. Prices are as yet, however, remunerative, but we think it only good policy to look the possibilities of the future squarely in the face, and advise farmers of a contingency which may render the business unremunerative, and which may be close at hand if the ! years is not checked.

THE ENGLISH DERBY. The race for the great Derby stakes, the most noted event of the year in racing cir cles, was run on June 5th, and was won by the favorite, Donovan. He is owned by the Duke of Portland, who also owned the winner of 1888-Ayrshire. It is not often that one is lucky enough to win two Derbys. Since 1861, this has happened twice before the Duke of Westminster and Lord Falmouth being the parties. The starters this year were Donovan, Poet Laureate, Pioneer Eldorado, Morglay, Clover, Enthusiast Folango, Gulliver, Gay Hampton, Turcophone, and Royal Star. The start was made after one failure, Morglay making the running, followed by Folango and Enthusiast, These three were clear of the rest of the field which was headed by Gay Hampton and Donovan, with Clover next. Eldorado and Poet Laureate were last. These positions were unchanged until Tattenham Corner was reached, where Turcophone took the lead, with Donovan second. Soon Donovan went to the front and cantered home, finishing a length and a half ahead of Miguel, who was hard ridden. Eldorado was a bad third. Pioneer finished fourth. Time, 2:44 2-5. The weather during the day was perfect. The fastest time yet reported was made by Ayrshire in 1888namely, 2:42 1-5. The distance is a mile and a half. The winner was the best two year old in England last year, finishing the season at Newmarket in October by winning the Middle Park Plate; won ten out of twelve races, worth in all about \$45,000. He began with the Brocklesby at Lincoln, and followed with the Portland and Leicester, the New at Ascot, the Bebury Club Produce and Hurstbourne at Stockbridge, the July at Newma: ket, the Ham at Goodwood, the Buckenham and Hopeful at the first New market. He was second to Chitabob for the Whitsuntide Plate at Manchester, and third for the Prince of Wales Post Stakes at Goodwood. He opened his three year old career the 6th of April by winning the Prince of Wales Stakes at the Leicester Spring meeting, valued at \$55,000, and the 22nd of May captured the Newmarket Stakes, valued at about \$35,000. The Derby Stakes last year were worth about \$18,000, and if worth the same this year the Duke of Portland wins, with this one horse alone, about \$108,000 this season. The Derby was first run May 4, 1780. It was then a dash of a mile, and was won by Sir Charles Banbury's Diomed, by Florizel. In 1799 Diomed was imported into the United States, and to him can be traced nearly all the best of the American racing families. In 1784 the distance was increased to a mile and a half, and the weights raised to 115 pounds for colts and 112 pounds for fillies. But one American horse ever won the event. That was in 1881, when Pierre Lorillard's Iroquois captured the prize, winning easily in 2:50.

Weak Foals,

The fact that a foal cannot stand, says the Stock Farm, during the first nine days after birth, is not itself evidence that the foal must die. If a colt does not stand soon after birth it is well to raise it to a standing position and teach it to use its legs. If in doing this it is discovered that the colt is too weak to stand, the youngster should be rubbed with a woolen cloth wet with quite tain about a tablespoonful of alcohol, then rubbed dry, the operation being completed by brisk, but not barsh, hand rubbing. The colt should then be held up to the dam. If it stands even though it needs help, all will be well; but if it is too weak to stand, the dry hand rubbing should be persisted in should be kept in a warm place, anything like a chill being likely to either kill it, or at least to seriously interfere with its development. If in spite of this treatment foals die, there is some fault which must be corrected before birth. If the successive get of any horse or foal of any mare die in this way such horse or mare should not be used for breeding purposes,

Horse Notes from Illinois.

At the Huber sale of thoroughbreds near Pleasant Plains, Saugamon Co., Ill., on the th inst., the highest price paid was \$400. This was bid by W. S. Watts, of Farmingdale, for Victorine, a six year old bay mare by Voltigeur, with filly colt at side. Col. J. V. Stricker, of Springfield, bought May Balle Moore, a blood bay mare, seven years old, for \$200. She was sired by Voltigeur, and out of Flora Leach by Marion; 2d dam by imp. Bonnie Scotland; 31 dam by imp. Monarch. The two year old brown stallion Sexton, by Spinning, was sold to John Walton, Beardstown, Ill., for \$200. The two year old bay stallion Sangamon sold for \$185; the two year old bay filly Swiftness for \$160; Sadie, a three year old bay filly by Spinning, dam Etta, 2d dam Flora Leach, rought \$130; and Flora Leach, fifteen years old, sold also for \$130. The sorrel mare, class of horses for fear of over-stocking the Bally Shank, nineteen years, old went to J. F. Warren, Berlin, Ill., for \$115. The above were considered the best of the seventeen catalogued animals sold. The seven made an average of \$200, showing that although the draft horse interest in Sangamon has received greater attention and grown more rapidly during the last few years than any other, the thoroughbreds are not being neg

Speed and endurance are often worth nore than size and weight. I thought so at least when I found, after the sale, that i was impossible to make the train at Pleas ant Plains with the farm team about start ing for that place. Fortunately for me, J. N. Watts, who delights in thoroughbreds, and prides himself on his fine Danmark driving horses, was at hand with just the team needed for a pleasant drive to Springfield, sixteen miles distant. We made the trip at the rate of nine miles an hour and no hardship to the horses at that.

The Sangamon Fine Stock Association gives encouragement to all preeds alike. The horses owned by its members include the following: Clydesdales, English Shire, Percherons, Cleveland Bays, thoroughbreds, roadsters and saddlers. For each of these the Association offers silver plate valued at \$25 for best display at the Sangamon Fair, Sept. 10 to 13, 1889.

PHIL. THRIFTON.

It requires more than fifteen thousand horses each year to take the places made vacant by death and accident in New York

THE Kalamazoo Stock Farm has sold from January 1 to May 15 of this year, 30 head of trotting bred stock for \$34,330, an average of 31,144.33 per head.

MR. J. H. WALLACE, editor of the American the 8th volume will close August 1st. Breeders should make a note of this.

GRAND RAPIDS parties are said to have off ered G. C. McAllister, of Plainwell, Allegan County, \$1,200 for his five-year-old trotting horse, John McDonald-certainly a good price.

Tourny Murphy, the famous rider, driver and trainer, is dying of consumption at his residence in New York city. He has been before the public for many years, first as s rider, then as a driver, and of late as a

THE first Electioneer to enter the 2:30 list this season is Emaline, a five-year-old, which got a record of 2:271/2, May 17, at Sacramente. She was out of Emma Robson, thoroughbred daugnter of Woodburn; second dam by Lance, son of American Eclipse: Woodburn by Lexington, out of Head's I Say, by imported left undrawn in the barnyard. If the

J. H. CLARKE has notified H. S. Russell that Bell Boy's engagements will keep him off the track this season, thus ending the talk about a race between the \$51,000 Electioneer colt and the unbeaten Edgemark. So ends the prospect of seeing these colts on the track this season. As soon as the lustre of their achievements is dimmed by time, there will be some other scheme worked by their owners to secure free advertising.

THE closing out sales of Lake Elysian stud, the property of the late C. A. De Graff, occurred at the farm, one mile from Janesville, Minn., on Tuesday. The bidders were chiefly from Kentucky, Iowa, Illinois and Minneseta Empire Wilkes was sold to Bowerman Bros. Lexington, Ky., for \$8,000; Prefix to J. C. Mc. Ferran & Co., Glenview, Ky., for \$2,000; Turin to H. L. Emmett, Sibley, Is., for \$1,875; Precise to J. C. McFerran & Co., Gienview, Ky., for \$3,800. The total amount realized was \$51,200.

MR. JAMES F. CROWTHER, of Mirfield, Yorkshire, England, sends us his catalogue of pure bred Shire, Cleveland Bay, Yorkshire Coach and Hackney horses. Mr. Crowther has long occupied a foremost position as a breeder of the various kinds of horses he advertises, and his Shires and Clevelands have been about as successful in the show-ring in the United States as in Great Britain. There are several horses of his breeding in this State, among others the Cleveland stallion and mares imported by Mr. E. Hilber, of Saline, which are fine specimens of this breed. A glance over the catalogue shows that horses from Mr. Crowther's stud have won first premiums in

The catalogue is an interesting one for admirers of the breeds of horses mentioned.

ONE of the surprises of the week in racing circles was the victory of the California horse El Rio Rey in the Brewers' Stallion Stakes for two-year-olds, run for at St. Louis, Mo. This colt, a full brother to the great Emperor of Norfolk, stands over ten hands high, and is thoroughly solid and compact as well. This is his first race in public, and, while his intrinwarm water, every pint of which should con- sic merit was recognized, the opinion prevail. ed that the big fellow was not up to a race. The other starters were Santiago, Swifter and Good-Bye. El Rio Rey was last away, and he appeared to labor a little at first, as if he could not fully extend himself. He soon got on his stride, however, and rounding the last turn he took the lead, and there the race was virtually over, as nothing bothered him afterwards, until it will stand alone. Of course the foal and he actually walked under the string. The only contest was for second money, which Swifter secured. They do breed great race horses in the Golden State. SAYS the American Cultivator: "Hyden

Ali, the sire of Spokane, the winner of the Kentucky Derby and Clark Stakes a short time since, was out of Lady Duke by Lexing on. Lady Duke also produced Rysdyk, sire of Clingstone (2:14). Spokane, since he de featedoProctor Knott, is regarded as about the best three-year-old that has yet appeared All who are acquainted with the trotting his tory of the past few years know how great a orse Clingstone is. Here are two great per ormers, the one a runner, the other a trotter the sires of both being out of the same mare and she of course, a thoroughbred, for no mare otherwise bred could produce the sires of two great performers at the running and trotting gaits. Nor is the case of Spokane and Clingstone an isolated one. Lightsome, by imported Giencoe, second dam, Levity, by mported Trustee, and third dam by imported Tranby, bred to Alexander's Abdallah, produced Fadette, and she in time became the nother of Favonia (2:15). Lightsome, bred to imported Bonnie Scotland, produced that great race horse, Luke Blackburn, and he got Proctor Knott, one of the present stars of the running turf. Waxy, by Lexington, produced he great race mare Alpha (1:45), and her daughter, Waxanda, is the dam of the incomparable Sunol (two-year-old record 2:18). The ist is a long one, and could be continued ndefinitely. The several instances mentioned above are conspicuous examples, and furnish a subject pregnant with suggestive truths to reeders who are willing and able to think for themselves, draw their own conclusions and act upon them.'



Manuring for Fertility.

For what is manure, says the Am ulticator, mainly used? To make the rop, is the first and most natural answer this question. Until the necessity of naking the soil fertile presses itself on the armer this is the only correct answer While land retains most of its virgin fertility, manure is little thought of. It lies unsed in the barnvards because the cultivaor has not spare time to draw it away. In he early settlement of the Mohawk Valley in New York State, farmers sometimes removed their barns to get away from the accunulations of manure that were rotting them own. Others built their barns close to he banks of streams for the purpose of having these bear away the manure that yould otherwise become a nuisance. Some of them had perhaps read in ancient history performed one of his great labors in cleanso that it ran through them. The successors of those early wasteful farmers have since bought hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of commercial fertilizers to replace what their fathers ignorantly threw

In modern times, to superficial view. the relation of the manure to the crop grown by it becomes all the time more obproven a mistake. It is a perfectly natural and reasonable view for the farmer, heavily in debt that whatever he expends in mone must bring its return within the year. The mmercial fertilizer comes within this ategory. The stable manure, unless extra expense has been involved in feeding for this purpose, does not. In fact it is often made by farmers a "distinction between the two that while the bought manure helps nainly if not exclusively the crop, the ome-made stable manure helps to keep up

fertility of the land. Yet these two purposes cannot be kep listinct, let anyone try as they will. If stable manure did not generally benefit the first crop it would more often than it is be bought fertilizer did not add something to the fertility of the soil the cultivator using it would quickly run ashore. A single failure of crop from a bad season would strand him. So as commercial fertilizers are mainly sown with grain to be sold off the farm, the land is at the same time seeded with clover or grass to be fed, made into manure or to be plowed under to restore

fertility. The direct profit from clover or grass i not as great as from grain, yet indirectly it is much greater. What avails it to a farm er if by the use of expensive concentrated fertilizers he is making a few profitable crops, if meanwhile his land has been run ning down until it is nearly valueless Southern planters, who crop year after year with cotton grown by use of phosphates, find their land good for nothing after time. Then they abandon it, let it run wild until nature slowly, in her own way, restores another measure of fertility to be used up as before. This is not real farming. It is the attempt by speculators to make a few cotton crops at least expense without regard to any consequences to the

land they cultivate. Some of the commercial fertilizers are se soluble that if not used up by the first crop they are liable to be washed away and wasted during the ensuing winter. Nitrate of soda is one of these. It is a most powerful stimulant, and can be applied at the rate of 100 to 150 pounds per acre in spring to the wheat crop. Its cost by the quantity Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and is about three cents per pound. A dressing Iowa, and a number of them in each State. of 250 pounds would furnish nitrogen pigs go to show that a pig of 40 pounds

and 1,200 pounds of straw, that would cost of milk and four ounces of solid food, such \$7.50 and if all the benefit went to wheat, would immediately pay. But it is not likely that the wheat crop during the short a steady and healthy growth, while two others time of its growth in spring could use so much. A portion must be left for the clover and grass following the grain crop. It is argued by some that because of this diversion of the costly fertilizer to crops less salable than wheat, the change can not be made with profit. This does not follow. If the first direct benefit of all manures was given to grass and clover we believe the mass of farmers would be richer than now. The fertilizer might not seem to pay so well as when applied directly to grain crop, but it would soon so enrich the soil that the farm would become selfsupporting as regards fertility, and the further purchase of commercial manures might

Agriculture in the Far North.

be dispensed with. That is the mark to

ward which the farmer should aim.

A committee of the Canadian legislature vas appointed last year to examine and re port on the country in what is called the Mackenzie Basin, a great stretch of country lying north of the Saskatchewan river in Canada, and two thousand miles or more orth of the northern boundary of Mon tana. The committee made a careful examination of the country, climate, soil, etc., and report that the climate, like northern Montana, is greatly modified by the warm Chinook winds from the Pacific. This country lies cast of lower Alaska where the warm Japan current strikes our shores. The following is an extract from the comnittee's report on that region:

Within the scope of the committee's in uiry there is a possible area, it is stated, of 650,000 square miles fitted for the growth of potatoes, 407,000 square miles suitable for barley, and 316,000 square miles suitable for wheat. There is a pastoral area of 860,000 square miles, 26,000 miles of which open prairie with occasional groves, the emainder being more or less wooded; 274, 000 square miles, including the prairie, may be considered as arable land. About 400, 000 square miles of the total is useless for the pasturage of domestic animals or for cultivation. This area comprises the barren grounds and a portion of the lightly wooded region to their south and west.

Throughout this arable and pastoral area latitude bears no direct relation to summer isotherms, the spring flowers and the buds of deciduous trees appearing as early north of the Great Slave Lake as at Winnipeg, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Kingston or Ottawa, and earlier along the Peace, Liard and some minor western affluents of the Great Mackenzie river, where the climate resembles that of Western Ontario. The native grasses and vetches are equal and in some districts superior to those of Eastern Canada. The prevailing southwest Chinook winds of the country in question bring the warmth and moisture which render possible the far northern cereal growth and sensibly affect the climate of the region under consideration as far north as the Arctic circle and as far east as the eastern rim of the Mackenzie basin.

The Mackenzie is one of the largest rivers in the world and takes its rise in Great Slave lake, having three or four important that this was the way in which Hercules rivers as tributaries. It has a length of 2,300 miles and enters into the Arctic ng the Augean stables by turning a river Ocean. During the navigation season it is navigable from its mouth to Great Slave

Re-compact the Loosened Soil.

The value of the roller as a means of closng up injurious interstices in the soil, as well as for pressing heaved plant-roots into contact with the earth, and for evening the surface of meadows and pressing stones. vious. We make the manure so soluble etc., out of the way of the mowing blades, that as large a proportion as possible is used | is hardly appreciated in this country. Every Trotting Register, announces that entries for by the first crop. Unless that pays for the well-equipped farmer in England has sevmanure applied, it is usually thought that eral rollers of different weights-heavy for the experiment in buying manure has rolling all meadow land in spring while wet. as we roll our lawns; a light one for smooth ing the soil after sawing the smaller seeds an iron roller for breaking clods, and a very heavy corrugated roller for heavy wheat lands. A so-called "land presser" is extending in use, following the plews before the soil hardens too much by drying. It is a roller, compounded of three or more.

In our climate, of which summer drouths form annually a part, the closing up of the soil, so that moisture can climb up through it from below, is certainly as necessary as the surface cultivation, which by leaving an open mulch of earth with cavities, prevents the moisture from climbing further and through it, to be dissipated by wind and sun. The importance of firming the soil, so much insisted upon by the best culturists, canno be too much insisted upon. A friend, who has some very fine loam which "runs together" compactly, and on which wheat plants "freeze out," has overcome the difficulty by only plowing two inches deep for wheat. He gets sure and heavy crops since he adopted this plan .- W. G. Waring, Sr., in N. Y. Tribune.

Feeding Pigs.

It is a fact that young pigs are often over fed and hurt, sometimes killed by overfeedimportant that they be properly fed. Their future vitality depends upon this. One writing on this subject says: They should never have all they will eat. Only fattening swine should be so fed, and they would soon die from overfeeding if they were not killed When a young pig chokes at the trough, squeals and falls over in a fit, it is overfed; when it goes to the side of the stall, champs its jaws, foams at the mouth, and does nothing else than this, it has been overfed, and in both cases it is suffering from congestion of the brain, due to indigestion and disturb ed circulation. It is in a state of apoplexy and will probably die, anyhow, but the others may be saved by at once reducing their feed about one-fourth of what they have been getting.

The prevalent paralysis of the hind limbs is caused by overfeeding by which the kidneys have been overtaxed and the nervous system of the lumbar region (the loins) is

Thus the power of motion of the hind legs is lost. Recent experiments in feeding young

enough for twenty-seven bushels of wheat needs no more food per day than two quarts as bran or oats and corn meal. On this allowance, gradually increased, pigs made kept in a pen by themselves, and suffered to gorge themselves, became stunted, stopped growing and in the third week one was attacked by congestion of the brain and had to be starved out of it, losing fully two months' growth. When young pigs are weaned, they should be fed in a shallow trough, from which they can take their food only very slowly.-Indiana Farmer.

Cotton-Seed Oil.

Formerly the cotton-seed was burned or thrown away as of no possible use. Now the oil expressed from it is more widely known, and is used for a greater variety of purposes than any other oil.

This remarkable growth in the uses of a product, which so recently was cast aside as worthless, is described in a very interesting lecture before the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia by Mr. Robert Grimshaw. At present about 800,000 tons of cotton-seed are used annually in making 28,000,000 gallons of oil, and its manufacture has become one of the most important industries in the country, especially when we take into consideration the numerous articles into whose composition it enters. These articles are principally food products, nine-tenths of the whole amount being used for that purpose for the most part in making refined lard and salad and cooking oil.

Along the coast of Maine there are many establishments engaged in putting up young shad and herring in cotton-seed oil, as sar dines, in imitation of the true sardines of Sicily and the south of France. But so also nine-tenths of the European sardines are now cooked and boxed in the same oil, instead of the olive oil formerly in universal use. In the manufacture of lard it was first employed only to lower the chilling or stiffening point of stock intended for very cold climates; but at present three-quarters of all the lard made contains this oil, in proportions of from ten to twenty-five per cent. and the public prefer the mixture. Therefore manufacturers who began its use secretly now take pains to have the fact known, as an argument in favor of the purity, cleanliness and healthfulness of the product. To correct its fluidity beef fat is used, so that what is known as the refined lard of commerce now consists of three ingredients, hogs' lard, pressed fat beef, and refined cotton-seed oil. Some of the manufacturers use no hogs' fat at all, and claim for their product superiority over the other on the ground that disease is transmitted from swine. Such lard, of course, is popular among the Jews; but they are only a small part of its consumers.

The cotton-seed oil is also used for illuminating, and ranks between sperm, which has the highest illuminating power of all the burning oils, and lard oil, which comes next. It is employed in the making of soap for laundry, bath and toilet purposes, and the woolen mill soap made from it is so far superior to all others that in this country it is now used chiefly; and the manufactories of England. Scotland and the Continent prefer it to a arge extent. It is more and more substituted for olive oil for all purposes whatsoever. It is used to some extent as a cosmetic in place of vaseline and similar substances. A washing powder is made from the soar stock; an oil cake as food for cattle is made from the seeds after the oil has been expressed; the ashes from the hulls are utilized as a fertilizer for sugar cane and root crops. Nothing is lost where once all was thrown

away. These are some of the many uses to which be further increased until the present amount of the manufacture will seem small in the comparison with the future demands. The great source of supply must continue to be from this country, for the American seed yields a clearer oil and is more easily treated than the Egyptain or the Indian. The crude oil is of a dark brownish green color, but when treated with alkaline solutions it becomes a clear yellow, odorless and flavorless. -New York Sun.

Agricultural Items.

THE potato crop for 1888 was two hundred and thirty million bushels, an increase of ninety million bushels above that of 1887. Nine million bushels were imported to fill the shortage of the crop of 1887.

THE Illinois State Grange has offered a priof ten thousand dollars to the inventor of a machine or device which will successfully oind wheat and oats with straw. Its aim is to knock out the twine trust, and means busi-

DAIRY schools seem to pay in Denmark. Nearly \$50,000 are expended for their maintenance, and within a score of years the exports of butter from Denmark have increased from \$2,100,000 to \$13,000,000 annually. The ncrease is due to knowing how to make good butter and then maintaining an even standard of excellence. Denmark has 900,000 cows and 900 co-operative factories.

WHERE winter wheat is a main crop, red root is one of the worst of weeds. It starts in growth in the fall, lives through winter whether the wheat be winter-killed or not, and perfects its seed before wheat harvest. If the weed is in the wheat now, pulling it out is ing. When they begin feeding it is from rains is the best time to pull it, as the the only remedy. While the ground is moist weed is firmly rooted, and will break off and sprout again if care is not taken.

> LIME, says Mr. H. Stewart, is one of the best preservatives for timber in existence. It neutralizes the acid in it and solidifies the albumen, thus preventing decay. It is the best material for preserving shingles and fence posts from decay, and also the sills of buildings and the walls and floors; it prevent wet rot and dry rot, and if painted over the fron work of plows it will keep them from rusting. It should be used as a bedding for the beams and floors of cellars when these are of wood, for it is destructive to all kinds of fungi, and even that pernicious fungus which causes the rot of potatoes, and many others are prevented by its use.

THE Orange County Farmer wants the Spooner bill, which appropriates \$2,000 to each State for farmers' institutes, promptly killed, for the following reasons: "If it be came a law, it would simply enlarge the hos pital for political dead beats and adventurers We, in the State of New York, are perfectly competent to conduct our own institutes. W want none under national management. Jus

think of it! Why, they might send Wiley us who would entertain us with his "scientif pleasantries" or labor to prove that sorghun sugar is-or is not (we don't know which side of the fence he is on this week) the most profitable of farm productions. We would rather not be thus inflicted. The aim of the bill is probably to provide some pelitical pets with fat places. It should be killed."

THE Colorado Farmer Is down on the "flax 'allacy" as it calls the indications of an attempt to boom the culture of flax in this country, stimulated by a very enthusiastic etter from an Irish manufacturer of linens to the agricultural department. A statement made in this letter to the effect that a million acres of flax should produce from twelve million to fifteen million bushels of seed, and two and one-half million tons of flax straw, the total value of seed and flax fibre aggregat ing one hundred million dollars, is question by the Farmer as follows: "A million acre of flax to produce fifteen million bushels of seed, and at the same time two and a half tons of flax straw per acre! The idea is preposterous. Fifteen bushels of seed is a large crop per acre for ripe flax to yield. But, in addition, we are to get a half ton of hax fibre per acre, to get which of good quality the flax must be pulled before the seed is ripe. Russia's two million acres of flax produced, in 1880, only one-eighth of a ton of fibre per acre. We are to produce four times as much as the Russians do, in addition to getting twelve or fifteen bushels of ripe seed from each acre of green flax!"

Che Poultry Pard.

Rice for Poultry. I think all those that are anxious to raise all the chicks that they hatch, and have ab solutely no bowel complaints to trouble them, should add rice to the bill of fare for chicks up to three months of age. I have found it a cheap and wonderfully quick flesh-forming food for young chicks intended for market and for young ducks above all things the best. Cook it well, but do not let it get sloppy, putting one pint of rice to one quart of water and one quart of milk, and let it simmer slowly. The rice will swell out and each kernel be nearly separate; and as I usually have plenty of sour milk. I scald i and throw the curd among the rice, adding a small portion of salt, and sometimes sugar. When milk is not convenient, a few pieces of meat will add flavor to the rice. Some say bread soaked in water aggravates diarrhæa, and it most certainly does, and what is more, it will cause the disease, as one can easily prove if he wishes. It is not the water that does it, but the combination of bread and water. Let every one eat of this himself, especially after it has stood a few hours, and he will find it a very nauseous dish if often partaken of. I have bred poultry many years, and never have any trouble with raising chicks. I never had case of gapes or cholera, and only once three cases of roup, occasioned by birds being put in a new house after an exhibition but the house was too cold. These cases of roup were very slight and easily controlled as they were promptly looked after, -Racine Agriculturist.

A New Jersey poultry raiser whose object is fowls for the market, and who believes in the use of a food containing all the materia necessary for eggs, flesh and feathers, tells the Orange County Farmer what he thinks makes up such a ration :

"My ration in the laying season is for the morning feed an equal bulk each of chopped clover hay or green clover, corn meal and wheat bran. To this is added to each one this oil is now put, and doubtless they will hundred fowls, one quart of dessicated fish and the same of granulated beef scrap. This is thoroughly saturated with boiling water in a tobacco pail and stands an hour, when it is turned into a plank box to be mixed with a shovel, adding corn meal as long as the water in the pailful will moisten the entire mass. We use occasionally, by mixing in this feed, a tonic called "Poultry Invigorator," ground bone, charcoal and salt as often as we think is necessary. No other drugs are used in feed. This is the invariable morning feed.

For night we use equal parts of corn, wheat and cats. For drink, pure water and skimmed milk daily the year round, having cows in milk in winter for that purpose In the moulting season we use more corn and beef, and in the critical time, when feathers are ripening and egg production not yet began, then drop off the beef and substitute the fish. Use as little corn as may be for they take on fat at this period with the greatest ease, which is ruinous to winter laying. A good preventive of fat is to make them work and scratch for their hard feed, and in fact this is a sound practice at any time. Plenty of exercise is a guarantee of fertile eggs and strong chicks.

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To the Editor of

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In the mark early tomatoes a of June, but in be often set special protecti plants when it number. I rem matoes had be week when a were nicely lifte into the barn, as the ground and others left out against a fence safe from frost. kills the leaves plant will live root if left, but best plants are t in flats. They

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Sucker Mr. W. T. Sme nounces all varie produce suckers and roots; hence vation of the blac golden varieties. aspherries that shoots?" If all t not be difficult to fortunately, there ed to take a little cure commensura also many thousan people who do no gans of an ostrici the blackcap raspb may admire their superabundant nu which the best of t and varieties of the on this account, most dangerous of seeds are positive withstand the gri

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THE WEST MICHIGAN POMO-LOGICAL SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer . The West Michigan Pomological Society held their June meeting at South Heven last the fruit section of Western Michigan being generally well represented, and much interest was manifested.

I am sorry to say a matter was brought up, at one of the fullest sessions, which ruined the interest for that session at least. It was the offering of a resolution, the object of which was the preventing of any member of the West Michigan Society contributing fruit to the Detroit Exposition. It was apparent to all who were friendly to both the West Michigan and the State Horticultural Society, that it was meant as a thrust at the State Society, and simply, to use a slang phrase, because they "got there" first, and had made arrangements to take charge of the horticultural exhibit.

Shortly after the discussion of the subject, an appeal was made for members, as it was by this means the expenses of the Society were paid. This appeal met with very little response, and I fear it will ever be thus, as long as the spirit of some of its officers is allowed to "crop out" so strongly antagonis-

I am frank to say, if it had not been for this spirit shown, I should have been glad to deposit my dollar, as a member, and from expressions of others, I believe many would

The State Horticultural Society may have done some things that would not please everybody, but I have been a close observer of its workings ever since its organization. It has always been very mindful of West Michigan in its representatives on the board. and I can but think the most of this antagonism arises, or arose, because there were not positions enough for all who were ambitious to fill such positions. And, Mr. Editor, I wish to say, I hold no position in either Society, nor would I accept one in either; but would like to see both flourish, and do much good. For this reason I make these criti-

In conclusion I will say, from my observation, I can call to mind no one organization which has done so much general good for the people of Michigan as the State Horticultural Society. The workers have been untiring, conscientious, and unselfish.

Early Tomatoes.

In the market gardens of this latitude early tomatoes are in the ground by the first of June, but in the family garden they can be often set out earlier with safety, as special protection can be given to a few plants when it cannot be used for a larger number. I remember an instance where tomatoes had been set in the ground for a week when a frost threatened: the plants were nicely lifted on a wheel-barrow, rolled into the barn, and the next day set again in the ground and they went on growing, while others left out were killed. When set against a fence or building they are usually safe from frost. A temperature below 340 kills the leaves and the tender stems, but the plant will live and sprout again from the best plants are those grown four inches apart in flats. They are, in a measure, stunted, but not drawn up into spindling form, and et in rich earth they will grow with great vigor. Tomatoes like warmth and moisture and frequent waterings will keep them

As to varieties for the home garden, I consider Dwarf Champion as good as any, as the bush is compact and the plant is easily stakel. A barrel hoop, raised a few inches shove the ground by stakes nailed to it, will make a sufficient support for it. If the crimson color is an objection, the Volunteer or Perfection, indeed, any of Livingston's seedlings may be substituted for it. There is little to choose among varieties as far as earliness is concerned. All of the early kinds will ripen within a period of ten days. The commercial fertilizers seem well adapted to the tomato, and a pint of any standard brand, well forked through the soil where the plant is to stand, is almost certain to

ring large, smooth fruit. Whether it pays to stake tomatoes is question. In the home garden it is well to stop the growth of the vine by pinching, to encourage early fruit; but for late fruit I let them run at will. Thinning out the laterals to give free circulation of the air is good practice, and helps to prevent rot, but the fruit often scalds if exposed to full sunshine. The best specimens of fruit will be found on the well-fed vines that have abundant room. Plants of Dwarf Champion can be set less than three feet apart, but the lustier growers would find themselves crowded at this distance .- Garden and Forest.

Suckering Raspberries.

Mr. W. T. Smedley, of Pennsylvania, defortunately, there are persons not disinclin- Perdigon and Prune d'Agen. Ed to take a little extra labor in order to sealso many thousands of moderately healthy may admire their flavor, on account of the superabundant number of gravel-like seeds which the best of them contain. All species and varieties of the raspberry are bad enough withstand the grinding process to which

treated as weeds they are just as easily destroyed. The cultivator or plow should go

should be cut out and the new ones tied to free from knot and curculio. the stakes. Such varieties as Torner, Rancocas, Wilmington, Cuthbert and Golden week. There was a large local attendance, | Queen in sandy soils produce an immense number of suckers, and often many feet distant from the parent stool; still, once cutting out, as directed, will keep them in subjection, and without injury to the bearing fruit is picked up and destroyed, I have seen canes .- N. Y. Tribune.

> Why Seedling Fruits Succeed Best where they Originate, The Country Gentleman gives the answer

o the above inquiry as follows:

The true explanation appears to be the following, taking for granted that when seeds are planted there is nothing in latitude and longitude that the seeds can know any thing about; and warmth and soil being alike, they would produce the same varieties whether in England or Oregon. Subsequent action of climate may thin out the unsuitable ones. A thousand apple seeds, for example are planted at Winnipeg. They have warm summers there, and all come up and grow. But the cold winters thin out nine-tenths and the hundred that remain must of course be very hardy,-not because the climate made them hardy, but because only those which were naturally hardy could endure the exposure. If the same seed had been planted in Mexico, probably some other hundred would have proved best adapted to that peculiar climate. It was common, years ago, for some pomologists to lay down the rule that European pears were not suited to this country, but the fact that the most popular pear beyond all comparison, is the Bartlett, and the one variety which President Wilder would select if he could have but one-the Anjou, and the Bosc, which Charles Downing named as the finest in quality, and the Superfin, which P. Barry placed first on the

Fighting the Quince Borer.

and make the selections.

list .- are all foreigners, shows that a for-

eigner may find as genial a place to grow

and develop as in its native spot. Varieties

have often done better on new ground than

at the place where the seed happened to ger-

minate. The different climates thin the list

The borer is one of the worst enemies the peach and quince grower has. Here is how Mr. R. H. Van Deusen, of Shaker Station, Ct., gets ahead of it and manages to have a healthy orchard and abundant crops, as given in Farm and Home: About the middle of May begin with the hoe to dig about the trees a hole about the size of a half bush el measure in circumference, being careful not to injure the bark, and digging down four or six inches or to the first main roots nearest the surface. Go over the whole orchard in this manner. Then make a trowel of hard wood-maple is preferable-with which clean the dirt away from the body of the trees with a broom. After three days examine for the borer, and if they are imbedded in the trunk of the tree, you can tell at a glance by their excrements, sometimes mixed with oozing gum, on the bark of the trunk. If any indications of borers root if left, but will produce fruit late. The sharp knife. Then apply the compound with a paint-brush liberally, as far as the roots have been cleaned, and up the trunk eight compound is entirely harmless, and will not that keeps away the moth. The articles resoap made from wood ashes, three pints; and is good now. whale oil soap, two pounds; pulverized sulphur, two pounds. Mix the oil with the thoroughly so as to have a perfect emulsion. Then add the soft soap, and after mixing this thoroughly, stir in the sulphur. The more perfectly the mixing is done, the bet-

almost every country store, and ought not to One man can mix a barrel of it in a day. and can apply it to 500 trees in a day. The application should be repeated every spring May 15 to the first of June, in latitude 42. If place, and to apply the compound liberally, there will be no difficulty in the future.

T. Newell, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, gives some useful information relative to the variety of the plum showy flowers in the greatest profusion. known as the prune. In Europe it The common varieties are single, showing is cultivated on a vast scale for drying white and all shades of mauve, flesh pink, purposes, and is an extensive article of com- rose, crimson and marcon. If trained they merce. Dried prunes are exported from will grow to the height of eight or ten feet, hounces all varieties of the raspberry that France to every part of the world, and sup- and throw out many branches, affording a produce suckers from subterranean stems ply especially our own markets and tables. and roots; hence he recommends the culti- Certain varieties of plums as well as prunes vation of the blackcap instead of the red and are prepared for the market. The best golden varieties. "Why," he asks, "raise prunes are made near Tours, of the St. blooming from the middle of spring till kill-Paspberries that make superabundant Catharine plum and the Prune d'Agen; and ed by freezing in late autumn. The dwarf shoots?" If all tastes were like his it would the best French plums (so called in Eng- inimitable are upright growers and look like and formed a perfect plateau of flowers. not be difficult to assent to this view; but, land) are made in Provence, of the White little trees; their height is not more than

Dr. Doringh, of Bristol, R. I., recomcure commensurate extra results. There are mends de Wangenheim, Prince Engelbert, cherry red; all are single and bloom profuse- of sand and well rotted manure from the de Agen and Fellenburg; and says of the ly. They serve admirably for bordering cow stables. Plant the bulbs in September people who do not possess the digestive or- methods of cultivating: "In 1858 1 planted large flower beds. gans of an ostrich, consequently cannot eat a variety of plums, e. g., Green Gage, Reine, the blackcap raspberries, however much they | Claude de Bavay, Washington, Damson, | tion, produce magnificent flowers twice the | be lifted and re-set once in about four years. etc., in my grounds; they bore very fine fruit size of the old varieties and of the most Verbenas, petunias, portulacca, and such for a few years, but later succumbed to what is beautiful shades of crimson, white, rose, commonly called black knot. Notwithstand- maroon, etc., blotched, striped and veined ing all the care bestowed, by regularly cut- in the most exquisite manner. Many are on this account, but the blackcaps are the ting out the fungus spots, most all trees were fringed, having large throats, some of which most dangerous of the entire family, for the ultimately destroyed and this induced me to are yellow, and others purple. The double with Clematis Jackmanii, due, he believe seeds are positively indigestible, and even try the prune in 1870. My young trees were flowering strain are scarcely recognizable as to severe pruning. He says: "I merely cut grown from imported seed or prune stones, petunias, so great has been the change all to the ground every fall. The new wood they are subjected in the craw of many and these grafted or budded from imported brought about in them by florists in the last grows to a height of nine to eleven feet early bearing prune trees. Several of these 1 few years; the flowers show all the colors in the summer and is covered with a mass of The more vigorous, hardy and productive planted among the old affected plum trees, seen in the single sorts. Many are variegat- bloom from two feet of the ground to the

ers in great abundance, but if these are no imperfections of the black knot. the crust and mellow the soil compacted by and I afterward had them destroyed; then I them. The petunia is easily propagated by

middle of May, or as soon as the suckers are and treated as mentioned above, which are of the parent plant, but those grown from two to six inches high, run cultivator be- doing finely and bearing abundantly. On tween rows, and follow with hoe, cutting my farm on Mount Hope Bay, which I sold out all suckers not wanted for bearing canes in 1875, I planted in 1870, about 150 prune the following season. This operation de- trees, from two to three years old. They stroys weeds and suckers, and no further at- were growing finely. In three years the tention will be required until after the fruit | Prune d' Agen Wangenheim blossomed and is gathered; then the old bearing canes showed good fruit here and there; they were

> "I had planted, also in my garden, in Bristol, the same trees in 1870, which grew equally well. It took five or six years from the time of setting the trees out before they were really fruiting, but since then they have fruited every year. As all the fallen very few curculio of late. When the fruit began to set, I made use of the jarring process, collected the insects and the fallen fruit and burned them. This I kept up until the insects were gone. The market value of good prunes is higher than that of plums. When the latter sell at \$3 to \$4 the prune will sell for \$6 to \$8, and the latter have the advantage, for the producers know that prunes will keep longer and do not rot as easy as plums, and when spread out on straw or mats will begin to dry, commencing at the stem part, but very slow; so that some

prunes can be kept till nearly Christmas. "The Prune d'Agen and Prince Englebert are considered the best for drying, although they are very excellent fruit for the table. The Englebert is about the largest of these plums designated as prunes, and has a delicious taste when fully ripe."

Of the German prune, Mr. Newell says: This prune is said to be the most universal or most valuable fruit raised in Germany, Hungary, Saxony and all central Europe. Preserved, it is used in winter as a substitute for butter, by the laboring peasantry, and dried, it is a source of a large profit in commerce. There are many plums cultivated under the name of German prune, which differ in certain shades of character, since the popular way of increasing them is from the seed, without budding or grafting. It is a valuable class of plums, of good quality for the table, but most esteemed for preserving or drying; tree abundant bearer, fruit nearly two inches long, oval, peculiarly swollen on one side, is drawn out towards the stalk and hangs long on the tree; skin purple, with a thick, blue bloom; stalk, three-quarters of an inch long. Flesh firm, green, sweet and pleasant. I have one tree of this variety. Last year it ripened in October. Saw no signs of the rot.

Work in the Apple Orchard.

The points made by N. P. Deming, a Kansas orchardist, in a paper read before a county horticultural society, are thus epitomized by the Kansas Farmer: Clover should not be sown in the orchard

for the following reasons: 1. Clover makes growth the same time as the trees, therefore it absorbs the necessary

moisture. 2. The round headed borer finds a good place to hide and deposit its egg on account of the shade.

3. The tree hopper, another injurious pest, delights in the clover. It lays its eggs in the limb or the tree, causing them to become rough and retarding their growth, especially when the tree is young.

4. The hand-maid moth, one colony of which will strip the leaves as if by magic, finds a mellow soil to go into winter quarters,

to come out the next year. I know whereof I speak on the above subject, for my own orchard has suffered from

the above reasons. The old borer is transforming into a beetle to ten inches above the surface of the state, being two weeks earlier than usual. grower or packer and the grade of the apples. ground. Immediately sprinkle on all the There are two distinct borer hunters; one powdered sulphur that the compound will works horizontally, the other in a perpendicuhold, then haul up the earth about the tree, lar form. Both should be protected. I am and the job is completed for the year. The now plowing my orchard. I give the trees a good wash of strong lye before putting the injure the tree. It is the disinfectant odor soil back. The sooner we come to our fathers' method the better our orchards will be. quired to make one gallon of the compound This I used under my father instructions are as follows: Fish oil three pints, soft forty-eight years ago. It was good then,

My next work will be spraying for the codling moth. Formula: Seventy or eighty whale oil soap first, beating the lumps up gallons to one pound of London purple. This is done with a barrel and force pump in a wagon, two persons being needed to apply the mixture. It should be done when the apples are about the size of a Concord grape. ter. These ingredients can be obtained at or before they turn downward. No stock should be allowed to run in the orchard unmake the cost more than 60c per gallon. til heavy rains have washed the poison into the ground.

Clean cultivation is the best remedy for the root plant louse. First cultivate about the time the trees are making their growth, or care is taken to thoroughly extract whatever in the fore part of May, keeping this up till borers may be in the trunks in the first about the first of August. Then the scythe should be used to keep the weeds down.

Culture of Petunias.

Few, if any, plants are more deservedly popular than these, for bedding purposes, greenhouse or window culture, producing lovely screen for unsightly places.

The striped and blotched flowers of the tall growing, single varieties are very pretty, eight or ten inches, the flowers are cherry red

The new hybrids or large flowering sec-Varieties of the red raspberries produce suck- but these also grew hnely and have showed ed, some are fringed, and all are double as a top, almost hiding vines and foliage. I have rose. There are also double flowering, dwarf one plant that every spring throws up a "On a large farm in Illinois I made ex- growing kinds. All the single kinds, par- score or more of shoots which I trim to a periments by grafting the prune on young ticularly the large throated, exhale the most dozen, and no Clematis with old wood can among the rows early in spring, to break up Damson seedlings, but they all got knotty, delicious fragrance, when the dew is on be as handsome as this is every year."

seed show bloom altogether different from their ancestors.

The double varieties are the result of articonditions for the petunia. Their culture is lover of flowers and their beauty entitles position with a neighbor. them to a place in the collection of the most fastidious .- Rural Home

For the Cabbage Maggot.

J. A. Lintner, State Entomologist of New York, says of this maggot, which is also a troublesome pest on the cauliflower, that a strong burdock infusion is an effectual remedy for it, if applied as soon as its operations are discovered. When the larve have burrowed within the stalks they are out of reach of any application that can be made. The only course then is to take up and destroy the plant with the surrounding soil that may contain larvæ not yet within the stalk. The burdock infusion is made by cutting up a quantity of the stalks and leaves and mashing them to a pulp in a kettle or tub mixed with water. Let the mixture stand over night, when it may be poured from the spout of a sprinkling pot at the base of each plant. Another remedy is to remove a little ear.h from around each stalk and apply caustic shell lime. Unleached ashes applied about the plants and washed in by rains are said to destroy the maggot. A kerosene emulsion made after the common formula, and reduced in the proportion of one part to twelve of water, should kill the larvæ without harm to the plants.

Proposed Apple Law.

A bill to regulate the packing of apples by law in Massachusetts, has been proposed by the growers and buyers of that State. It is berry. claimed that the dealer suffers great hardship from buying apples for No. 1, simply upon the appearance of the top of the barrel. Without inspection he naturally sells the same for No. 1 and later on they turn out to be little better than cider apples. The grower has received his money and has little in common with the commission man or buyer, while the latter has to protect his customers and is the loser by the transaction. Poor packing of this description is very noticeable throughout the State of Massachusetts. Foreign buyers pay less for apples packed and branded as coming from that State than those received from Maine. New York and other apple States. For the purpose of raising the standard and preventing fraud in packing, the following bill has been proposed and recommended:

Apples should be graded and designated as follows: No. 1's, No. 2's and cider No. 1's shall not be less than 1 1-2 inches

in diameter. They shall be hand-picked, fair, smooth, and free from worm-holes and No. 2's shall not be less than two inches in diameter. They shall be hand-picked, having only slight blemishes and not more

All other apples shall be designated as All apples shall be faced and pressed into

the barrel.

When second-hand barrels are used they shall be washed clean with clean water. Each barrel of apples shall be branded or written on the head with the name of the Each city and town shall appoint three in-

spectors of apples to serve without compensation by the town. In case a dispute arises between the growers and buyers, either may appeal to an inspector who shall decide the question upon its merits. His decision shall be final. The party against whom the inspector decides shall compensate him in the sum of two dollars and the actual expense incurred for each

FLORICULTURAL.

THE Plumbago is a fine half-hardy Chinese plant which has pretty blue flowers and is lesirable because we have so few summer lowering plants of that color.

GERANIUMS, heliotropes, fuchsias, and other young plants, kept during summer with just enough water to keep alive and in pots small enough to prevent large growth, make good window plants in the winter. If young plants are not at hand, obtain them by rooting cuttings now.

GROW the Oriental poppy in clumps. The single varieties of Papaver are more desirable than the double. With good cultivation they make glowing spots of color in the border or against the background of shrubbery. There is now a yellow poppy, but for beauty there is nothing to equal the pure, vivid searlet of the old red sort with the satin black spot at the base of each petal.

THE Germantown Telegraph of late date says: A large dandelion plant, having two hundred and twenty blossoms, opened and unopened, was found in Mt. Airy on Saturday. This is probably the largest plant of the kind ever discovered. A plant having thirty expanded blossoms and buds is considered a remarkable find. The plant when lifted completely filled a large wash basin

To raise the tulip in perfection you need with a white centre, pure white, and solid a rich, loamy soil, with a generous addition or October, about four inches deep; cover with a mulch of leaves. The bulbs should flowers can be grown in the talip bed during summer without disturbing the tulips.

An Ohio man reports excellent success

rains and snows of winter; then about the got those of Ellwanger and Barry, raised cuttings. These produce flowers like those IF you wish to give flowers to a friend,

send a box of loose blooms for her to arrange to please herself rather than a "sot boukay," as the old lady said. If the recipient loves flowers, it will be a pleasure to her to ficial fecundation. The old plants may be handle and gracefully dispose them, a pleaspotted, and will bloom in the house, if kept | ure as great as that of possession. It is no at a temperature of sixty degrees, during the | compliment to a lady of taste and refinement entire winter. The dwarf inimitable is the to send her a florist's bouquet-3 mass of pest sort for potting, as they are of a neat wired blossoms with a paper pettihabit and do not require support. To bloom | coat around them. And send all one well the plant requires plenty of light, but | kind of flowers; at least never more than very little sunshine; a very rich sandy soil, two sorts. Beautiful arrangement is imand a cool, moist situation are the suitable possible with a great diversity of blooms; a patchwork effect is inevitable. Each flower so easy as to place them in the reach of every | may be beautiful in itself, yet lose in juxta-

> A CORRESPONDENT of the American Cultivator tells us how to rid roses, whether grown in the open air or in pots, of the green slug which skeletonizes the leaves: Drive one or two stakes in the ground about the bush, allow them to extend a few inches above the top, over this spread a blanket or other large cloth, which must cover all the branches and touch the ground on all sides. Place under the bush a few coals of fire in a vessel, on this sprinkle some finely broken leaves of very dry tobacco. Keep up a dense smoke for five minutes, but allow no blaze, as very little heat is fatal to the plant. The cloth may be removed at once, when all the worms, and the little green lice about the buds and ends of the shoots will have per-

A fair trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, salt rheum, or any affection caused by impure blood, or low state of the system, will be sufficient to convince any one of the superior and peculiar curative powers of this medicine. Buy it of your druggists. 100 Doses One Dollar.

Horticultural Items.

FROSTS and cold weather have materially shortened the strawberry crop in this State.

THE Wilson strawberry is the only berry used by canners. They require a firm, acid

FROSTS have done a good deal of damage to strawberries in Western Michigan. The Sharpless seems to have suffered most.

A KANSAS man has just planted three miles of highway with shade trees. He is entitled

THE Hale Brothers, of South Glastonbury, Conn., expect to harvest this year the largest crop of peaches ever grown on any one farm SEVENTY-THREE carloads of strawberries

from points between Cairo and Centralia, Ill., were shipped into Chicago the week begin ning May 20. SILICATE of potash is said to be a perfec

fertilizer for the asparagus bed. It is better

than the coarse offal, &c., used heretofore to afford the plant food necessary to strong Some New York growers are disgusted a the rates paid for asparagus in the great city

market, 75 cents per dozen bunches. One

grower of Mattituck cut 1,012 bunches from

four acres of ground at a cutting lately. THE cost of bunching asparagus, says W. J Green, of the Ohio Experiment Station, may be reduced nearly one-half by using small rubber bands instead of strings. The bands are cheaper than labor. When they are used

the bunches cannot fail to pieces.

THE Massachusetts Horticultural Society is propagating thousands of pot plants of the more common kinds, such as fuchsias, geraniums, heliotropes, and the like, for gratuitous distribution among poor people. All costs are paid by the Society, which has also offered prizes for the best exhibits of window gardens thus started.

For the cabbage maggot, the New Jersey Experiment Station advises watering the plants with kerosene emulsion mixed with 12 to 15 parts of water applied near the plants in quantity enough to soak down two inches, applied at intervals of two weeks, two applications; this has not been tried, but is a suggestion. Whether it is wise to suggest untried remedies, which may or may not prove effect tual, and which may cause damage, remains to be seen. It is supposed to be the province of the Stations to try the experiments.

OUITE a feat was recently performed in Chicago-the removal of twin elms, the larger at least 100 feet high, into Graceland cemetery from a point a mile distant. The trees stood six feet apart, and both roots and tops were so interlaced that no attempt was made to separate them. The mass moved was between 15 and 20 tons in weight, and 30x60 feet in size. It was undermined, placed on timbers, raised by jackscrews to the level, and the house-mover's rollers and tackle conveyed the mass to the new home, the trees upright as they grew. The trees have leaved out this spring. The cost of the removal approximat ed a thousand dollars.

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DETROIT, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1889.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Postaffee as second class matter.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 34,568 bu., against 105,116 bu. the previous week, and 71,338 bu. for corresponding week in 1888. Shipments for the week were 50,300 bu., against 100,835 bu. the previous week, and 80,680 bu. the corresponding week last year. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 48,165 bu., against 84,999 bu. last week, and 278,153 bu. at the corresponding date in 1888. The visible supply of this grain on June 8 was 18,892,181 bu. against 20,205,815 bu. the previous week, and 25,752,815 bu. for the corresponding week in 1888. This shows a decrease from the amount reported the previous week of 1,314,-635 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 6,-860,634 bu.

The week closes with a strong market in both spot and futures. An advance is noted in No. 1 white of 41/2c since our last report, and 4c in No. 2 red. The advance in futures ranges from 1@4c, the latter for June deliveries. The advance yesterday was 1/4 July at 3s. 81/4d. @1c on the various grades of spot in this market, and a 1/2011/c on the various deals in futures. At Chicago the advance yesterday was 1@11/c from the previous day, at New York 11/011/4c, and at St. Louis 1@ 11/c. The strength noted in the market comes from late reports from the Northwest and the Mississippi Valley, and from cable reports of the condition of the Russian crops. There is also a strong dread of a "corner" in July wheat. The government crop report, issued on Monday, is at varireports from the various State authorities, and dealers appear to favor the lat ter as more nearly correct

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of spot wheat in this market from May 15th to June 14th inclusive:

May	15 16 17 18	94 92 9214	94 89	76
6.6	17	9214		76
66	17	9214		
			881/6	76
44		93	87%	7514
66	20	9134	86%	751
44	21	89	84	73
65	22	8814	84%	74
45	23	89%	88	75
66	24	8834	86	74
66	25	8814	83%	75%
64	27	87	8414	74
		88	8534	
6.	28	8714	84	77
44		0178		**
66	31	8514	83	74
June		84	8214	
a umo	1		81	73
96	3	8314	8014	78
65	1		8214	10
66	5	841/6	8214	72
	6	841/6		
65	7	8414	82	78 78
64	8	85	82	
66	10	851/2	82%	7814
60	11	85%	811	****
44	12	86	85	2111
64	13	87	851/	74%
64	14	88	86	731/6

In futures the market showed more activity yesterday than for some time, and all the deals closed strong.

The following is a record of the closing prices on the various deals in futures each

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep
Saturday	82	77	77%	.77
Monday	82	76%	77	
Tuesday	811/	761/4	76%	77
Wednesday	84	77%	761/8	
Thursday	851/	77	77	77
Friday	86	78%	78%	78

There is some talk of a July "corner" in

It is announced that the Russian

crop is a comparative failure this year. It looks as if there was a chance to man ipulate the market on near futures, as the season has undoubtedly been put back two weeks by the wet and cold weather.

Wheat for milling is scarce all through the

Northwest. Daily Business, of Chicago, says: "Th wheat market ranged higher to-day, and contrary to expectations sentiment is veer ing around bullishly. The quotations in all the markets of the country testify to the fact that the government report has been and i discredited. Private information is over whelmingly in support of the theory of poo prospects in the Northwest, and not above an average crop in the Ohio river States and speculators are very generally operating independent of official estimates."

Advices from the Northwestern whea fields are less favorable than expected, not so much in point of yield as on account of the non-realization of hopes of phenomenal ly early movement from that section

The estimated receipts of foreign and home-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending June 1 were 237,680 bu. more than the estimated mption; and for the eight weeks ending May 18 the receipts are estimated to have been 238,264 bu. over the consumption. 'The receipts show an increase for those eight weeks of 5,371,336 bu. as

cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 460,000 bu., of which 220,000 bu. were for the United Kingdom and 240,000 for the Continent. The shipments to the United Kingdom, and 420,000 to the Continent. The shipments from that country from April 1, the beginning of the crop year, to June 1, aggregate 5,140,000 bu., of which 2,860,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 2,280,000 bu. to the Continent. For the corresponding period in 1888 the shipments were 8,520,000 bu. The wheat on passage from India May 21 was estimated at 2,400,000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 3,520,000 bu.

The Liverpool market on Friday was quoted quiet with light demand. Quotations for American wheat were as follows: No. 2 winter, 6s. 41/d.@6s. 5d. per cental; No. 2 spring, 7s. 0%d.@7s. 1%d.; California No. 1, 6s, 81/d.@6s. 91/d.

CORN AND OATS.

CORN. The receipts of corn in this market the

past week were 9,280 bu., against 16,501 bu. the previous week, and 7,539 bu. for the corresponding week in 1888. Shipments for the week were none, against 1,736 bu. the previous week, and 5,180 bu. for the corresponding week in 1888. The visible supply of corn in the country on June 8th amounted to 12,020,237 bu., against 11,607,-931 bu. the previous week, and 11,105,065 bu. at the same date in 1888. The visible supply shows an increase during the week indicated of 412,306 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 40,645 bu. against 56,797 bu. last week, and 25,846 bu. at the corresponding date in 1888. There is nothing new to be said regarding corn. Neither the position of the market nor values have changed during the week. The prospects for the new crop are not brilliant in this State. A great area has had to be replanted, and that means danger from frosts before it is matured. Replanting as late as this, and we know considerable ground has been replanted the past week, will make the crop fully two weeks late. So far these unfavor able conditions have not affected the market. No. 2 is selling here at 34%c for spot and July, No. 3 at 33c, while No. 2 yellow is quoted at 36c, and No. 1 white at 37c per bu. Other markets are slightly higher than a week ago. Chicago and St. Louis advanced 1/4c yesterday, and New York 1/4@ 14c. At Chicago spot No. 2 closed at 331/4c for spot, 34c for June futures, 341/4c for July, and 35%c for September. The rains are stopping shipments from the west.

The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted steady with fair demand. New mixed western, 3s. 8d. per cental. In futures May sold at 3s. Sd., June at 3s. Sd. and

The receipts at this point for the week were 35,965 bu., against 27,458 bu. the previous week, and 29,535 bu. for the corres ponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 1,288 bu., against 3,525 bu. the previous week, and 5,543 bu. for same week in 1888. The visible supply of this grain on June 8th was 6,333,310 bu., against 6,335,032 bu. the previous week and 5,329, 313 at the corresponding date in 1888. The visible supply shows a decrease of 1,722 bu. for the week indicated. Stocks held in store here amount to 21,303 bu., against 23,652 bu. the previous week, and 43,548 the corresponding week in 1888. Oats are doing a little better, and we note a slight improvement in values in all grades. No. 2 white are now quoted at 28c per bu., light mixed at 27c, and No. 2 mixed at 25%c. The growing crop is rapidly improving under the very conditions which have damaged the prospects of the corn crop. But the crop will not be as heavy as last year. At Chicago the market is more active at a slight advance. No. 2 mixed spot are quoted at 221/2c per bu., June delivery at 221/4c, and June delivery at 221/4c, and July at 22%c, closing firm. The New York market is quoted moderately active and steady at an advance on white and all grades of futures. Quotations yesterday were as follows: No. 2 white, 35c; mixed western, 26@30c; white western, 33@39c. In futures No. 2 mixed for July closed at 28c, August at 28%c, and September at

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

28%c per bu.

BUTTER.

The market is in bad shape for sellers. Very little really choice dairy are coming in, but large receipts of fair table stock is offering at 12@13c per lb., and with that grade the market is over-stocked. A really fine quality of dairy would bring 2@3c above these figures, but there is little or none to be had. We find a good deal of butter on sale which the maker claims to be of extra quality, and it may have been when it left his hands, but it is away off now from some cause. Some is salvy from overworking. another package is as salt as the briny ocean, and a third is bitter because the buttermilk left in it has spoiled under the influence of or they won't get much wool. Let wool the hot weather. Such weather as butter has to stand now is a severe trial to the best, and it means ruin to much of the stuff shipped here for sale. So much poor butter is very depressing to the market, for no one wants it, and consumers curtail their requirements rather than use it. Creamery is held steady at 15@18c per lb., according to quality and condition. At Chicago butter is reported to be in good demand at quotations, which show little change from those of a week ago. Sales of fine to fancy creamery were usually at 16@16%c, with scarcely anything offered in the way of butter that sold below 14c, as the quality was generally good. Quotations yesterday were as follows: Good to fine Western creamery, 141/2@16c per lb.; Elgin district or fancy, 16@16%c per lb.; choice dairies, 131/2@15c; poor or streaked lots, 7@10c. The New York market is suffering from heavy receipts, which has weakened holders, and there has been considerable shading in values on the part of dealers to make sales. A good deal of stock is going into cold storage. Fancy Western creamery is generally held at 171/2c, but that figure has become very extreme and difficult to reach, except for special makes in a small way to a regular trade, and sales on the open market are so rarely possible above 17c.

Next grades under are freely offered at 151/4

up at 15c. Lower grades are plenty and very dull, with some offering at 12@13c. Imitation creamery quiet and tone easy. Fresh factory held at 111/2@12c for best makes, for the previous week, as cabled, amounted but selling slowly. Under grades have some to 820,000 bushels, of which 400,000 went | call from Continental exporters at about 8@

Quotations in that market yesterday

were as follows:	
MASTERN STOCK.	
Creamery, State, pails, lancy. Creamery, State and Pa., tubs, lancy. Creamery, prime. Creamery, good. Creamery, fair State dairy, tubs, fancy. State dairy, tubs, fair. State dairy, tubs, fair. State dairy, Welsh, fair. State dairy, Welsh, faucy. State dairy, Welsh, fair to good.	
WESTERN STOCK.	
Western Creamery, fancy	017 017% 14 0 11 018 18 0 10% 011% 8% 010
Western factory, fresh tubs, firsts	11 1 2 12 9 2 2 10 8 2 2 9

Western dairy and factory thirds.... 740 8 The exports of butter from New York since May 1st, the beginning of the trade Ohio X X is selling at 33@34c, but this is year, compare as follows:

L		Exports.
9	For week ending June 10	275,722
	Same week 1000	84,733 1.169,244
	Same time last year	164,331
В	CHEESE.	

The market is lower and weaker, 9c being now the outside figure realized for new full reams and a considerable quantity selling at Sc. These are not very satisfactory figures, but if we look at the butter-makers it will be seen that the cheese men have the best of it. There is also a better chance for the market to improve than in the case of butter, as the foreign demand is improving and giving a firmer tone to the trade. At Chicago cheddars of fine quality were relatively firmer than other shapes. Young Americas only steady and a fair outward movement noted of all full creams. Exporters were in the market for considerable, and home buyers sent in liberal orders. Quotations there are as follows: Full cream cheddars, 7%c per lb; twins, 7% @7%c per lb; Young Americas, 814 @81/c; poor to common lots, 3@5c; Swiss cheese 3@9c; brick cheese, new full cream, 8@9c. The New York market is firmer than a week ago, with the demand showing much improvement, especially from shippers. Early in the week the market declined, but

held firmly.

as follows:	
	8%@ 9
	8%@ 8%
State factory, full cream good	840 84
State factory, full cream, common	8 @ 81%
State factory, light skims, prime	73400 734
state factory, skims good	6% @ 7
State factory, skims, medium	5 @ 614
State factory, full skims	1400 4
Oh10 flat	740 8
The exports of cheese from New	Vork

since May 1 (the beginning of the trade year) compare as follows:

Exports

For week ending June 10 Same week 1888 Since May 1, 1889. Same time last year.	Lbs. 1,890,093 1,686,716 7,810,597 7,055,277
At Utica on Monday the marker rather slow, and values were "off" points. Prices ranged from 7% @8% about everything offered sold before closed. The total sales were 18,040	a few c, and the day

against 17,013 last year. packages at 8c, 5,485 do at 81/4c, 150 do on private terms, and 330 packages were consigned, also 630 packages dairy at 8@8%c-

only one lot at last price. The Montreal market on Thursday firm,

with little or no stock unsold The Liverpool market yesterday was uoted firm for new American cheese, with quotations at 46s. 6d. per cwt. for white and and colored, an advance of 1s. on white and a decline of 6d, on colored from the quotations of a week ago.

WOOL.

Business is opening up in the local markets in the interior, but as yet little washed wool has been marketed. What has been sent in has been sold below value, or else it was mighty poor wool.

A letter received from Mr. F. C. Wood, of Saline, says most of the unwashed wool in that section has been sold. It was largely consigned to a Boston commission house Mr. Wood shipped over 17,000 lbs. for him self and others. Returns have been receiv ed showing that prices ranged from 18 to 21c., nearly 20c. all around, without dockage. W. E. Boyden's clip of 2,500 lbs. also shipped to Boston, netted him a small fraction under 20c. These are all heavy clips, with a considerable number of bucks fleeces, and our farmers who have wool to sell should ponder over figures. On a cashe basis it would be 30c. net per lb., and yet buyers announce that they are willing to pay 25c! We should think they would be They also offer 16 to 18c. for unwashed, and they throw out all bucks' fleeces. They are apparently more liberal than ever this season. In about ten days they will do better growers take their time, and not crowd their local markets. If buyers are not inclined to pay what wools net at the east, ship to some reliable dealer at Boston or Philadel

The eastern markets are all firm, and prices ruling at the west. At Boston, purchases are increasing, sales averaging more than the receipts. The tendency of prices is upwards, especially on fine and medium wools. Of the Boston market the Wool Reporter of yesterday says:

"Searcity of Ohio fine fleece wools causes them to be neglected; however, there has been a little something doing. XX has sold in a small way at 34 cents, which shows the correctness of our quotations, while we note sale of X at 32 cents. The dealer reporting the sale of XX gives the clean cost at 72c.

Advices received from Ohio report quite a arge number of wool buyers in the field Washed wools are now about to be placed on sale. In the fine wool sections 30@ 31c. is asked, while in medium sections of he State, farmers are demanding 32@35c At 30c. for fine and 32@33 for medium some litt) Jusiness has been done. Bosto lofts hold some small parcels of Ohio fin inwashed, new wool, which is selling at 23 @24c. Michigan wools are steady and firm. What few lots of fine unwashed are offered sell at 19@22c., and fine medium at 27@

As our heaviest fine unwashed fleeces net

it is a pertinent inquiry as to whether Boston commission houses are handling these wools on a basis of 1c. to 2c. per lb. for freight, insurance, commission, etc., that being the difference between quotations and the net price paid growers. Our epinion is that they are not doing business on any such margin, and that those Michigan fleeces really cost the manufacturers from 23 to 25c. or about 4c. over price paid by buyers. If unwashed. this is correct, and we feel pretty sure it must be so, prices are purposely falsified to mislead wool-growers. We note that Vermont wool-growers have sold large amounts of their heaviest clips at an average of 20c. per lb., and values are reported stronger Some Wisconsin growers have obtained the same figures on the same class of wools, and as Michigan wools are really more desirable to the manufacturer than the wools of those States, it looks to us as if they ought to bring about 21c. at the growers' barns; and they will bring that before the season is over if there is anything in signs. At Philadelphia fine unwashed Michigan

is quoted at 21c to 23c. per lb., fine delaine at 33c., and Ohio fine delaine at 35c. to 36c old wool, and cannot be replaced at the figures. Ohio X is quoted at 32c., and yet Ohio growers are getting that right in their barnyards. Of the Philadelphia market the Wool Reporter says :

"There has been little new wool received but what has arrived has been quite readily disposed of at full prices. The clip is some what late in getting into market, and those manufacturers who have been obliged to buy have had to take their stock from old wools and have paid the dealers' views for such The market, previously reported very firm week, and some old wools have been marked up a little, but we do not know of any ad vance being paid as yet.

"The ball having started in the country a prices on a par with seaboard markets dealers claim they are justified in putting a price on old wools that will allow then to replace them by new. Advices from the interior seem to show that there is quite a difference between the views of the buyer and seller, and that the latter is firm in hi

In Ohio, prices are reported to be 5c. per lb. higher than a year ago, and sellers were very stiff in their views. They evidently realize that they have the strongest position they have held for the past four years. The next series of London wool sales opens

on Tuesday next, the 18th inst. It is predicted that the finer class of wools suitable for the United States, will open at an advalues are back to their former range and vance of five per cent over prices of last

	value of five per cent over prices of last	
	series.	ı
θ	Quotations in the eastern markets range	,
	as follows:	ı
6	Ohio and Pennsylvania XX and above @34 Ohio X and above	ı
6	Ohio No. 1	ľ
	Michigan No. 1 35 @361/4	Ľ
1	Ohio delaine	ı
	Ohio fine unwashed 23 @24	L
	Ohio nnmerchantable	L
	Michigan unmerchantable	1
1	No. 1 Ohio combing washed 38 @39	1
.	No. 1 Michigan combing washed 38 Kentucky & Indiana % blood combing 30 @31	10
-1	Kentucky & Indiana 4 blood combing 28 @29	ŀ
3	Missouri & Illinois % blood combing 28 @30 Missouri & Illinois % blood combing 27 @28	l
	Texas fine, 12 months 23 @25	ľ
1	do 6 to 8 months 20 @23	
ı	Texas medium, 12 months 24 @26 do 6 to 8 months 21 @23	8
1	Texas fall fine 18 @22	I
ı	do heavy	١
1	Georgia	8
1	do Middle Co. spring 18 @22	8
١	do Southern spring free 17 @20 do burry and defective 10 @14	I,
1	do free fall	i
١	do defective fall 11 @12	1 -
ı	Eastern Oregon, choice	V
١	Eastern Oregon, heavy 14 @15	r
١	Kansas fine 18 @20	l t
ı	do medium	d
١	do do fine medium 20 @23	p
ı	Montana fine choice 22 @24	P
ı	do fine average	1
ı	do % blood average 20 @22	V
ı	Colorado fine	a
ı	do medium 18 @23	t
ı	do coarse 14 @17	i
ı	Maine supers	
ı	Eastern B supers	0
1	Western supers	g
1	Extra pulled	te
1	Combing pulled 32 @35	tl
1	Fine combing pulled	p
•		

WOOL IN THE INTERIOR.

At Swartz Creek, 30c is paid

At Owosso, quotations are 23@27c. At Jonesville opening prices are 24@27c

vashed, with slow market.

At Pontiac, quotations remain at 25c fo ashed, 26@28c for coarse and medium and 18c for unwashed.

At Dowagiac the wool market is improing, 15,000 lbs. having been purchased in one day at 36c for washed.

At St. Johns, the market is more active and prices range from 25@30c for washed and 15@20c for unwashed. Flushing buyers pay 31@32c for washed

wool, and 33c has been paid for a number of clips, owing to local competition. Wool is slow at Pontiac, little having been delivered. Prices range from 16@23c

From 12,000 to 15,000 lbs. have been bought at Schoolcraft, at from 18@28c Twenty-four cents bought a clip of long

A clip of extra unwashed brought 20c at

lackson this week. The market quotations Latest quotations at Flint are 25@30c, the latter the usual figure. A few clips have been taken at 322. The movement is not

The wool market at Hastings is slow Prices range from 18@21c for unwashed and 20@29c for washed, an advance over

Albion's first wool was marketed on the 12th, unwashed, at 17c. The buyers are pre-pared to pay 15@18c for unwashed and 23@ Dull markets still reported at Grand

Rapids, where latest advices state the average for fine and medium washed to be 25c At Saline the Observer says: Hauser Co. bought 2,000 pounds during the pas week, paying from 19@25c, and J. W. Hull

The wool market at Charlotte is we opened. Buyers are paying 27@36c for washed, the average being 29c. The rates at the opening.

The Lapeer Democrat says receipts are very small as yet at that point. Quotations are 25@28c for fine washed, 28@30c for coarse and medium, unwashed, one-third off

Ten thousand pounds of wool had been marketed at Port Huron up to the 11th, at week ending June 1, 1889, as per special @16c, and some very nice lots have cleaned Michigan wool-growers about 20c. per lb., 28@32c for washed. The Times says 34%c never ruined as many men as old rye.

was paid for a fine clip on the 11th; and later as high as 35c was touched. Buyers are eager. Unwashed is quoted at 18@20c. At Portland, about 3,000 lbs. have been

brought in, according to the Observer, and buyers are reported as scouring the country after the clip, but not buying much, as farmers prefer to sell in the open market, and are waiting for an advance. The average paid is 26c for washed, though 28c has been paid for some extra clips, and from 18@20c for

HOW THE LIVE STOCK INSPEC-TION BILL WAS DEFEATED.

The following special dispatch appeared in the Evening News of last Monday, and is from their legislative correspondent at Lans-

"Another boodle scheme is beginning to unravel. This one was operated in the senate, and the Rhines voting machine job is a bagatelle in comparison. The influence used was not worthless stock, as senators spurn such gifts, but plentiful coin of the realm. It was the beef inspection matter The News not only knows that money was used, but that it came in by thousands from Chicago. It also knows that the money did not come directly to Lansing, but passed through the hands of a wealthy corporation in Detroit. It also knows that a man who handled part of the money, or, in fact, nearly all of it, has given up the inside facts in th matter. A man prominent in state politics has interested himself in the matter, and is in possession of facts which will make the individual hairs on sundry senators' heads fairly stand on end. The butchers are backing his investigation.

"To the News he said this morning: 'My recent trip to Chicago resulted even bette than was expected. I met a man on the inside, and in a burst of confidence over handsome lunch, he told facts which reflect seriously upon our good Senate. I asked him how much money was spent. His reply was this:

" We spent nearly twice as much as was necessary. At first we slobbered over everything, and gave nice sums to every man who held out his hands. The amount used would go up into the hundreds of thous-When asked how it was used, he ands. 'We sent it by a roundabout way, as a blind.

"'A Detroit millionaire corporation which was interested in having our meat in Michigan, handled it for us. We knew exactly how many votes we had, and two days before the bill came up in the senate our official list showed but 12 votes and against us. We had things figured down fine.' He then mentioned and knew exactly what he was talking

"I will have more for the News in a few days," was the remark made as he hurried

" It will be remembered that this bill was introduced by Rep. Watts, of Jackson, requiring inspection of all meats offered for sale in Michigan. The butchers of Detroit labored among the house members and succeeded in getting the bill through. They felt jubilant ever this half success, and left Senate to take care of itself. The Chicago combine, called the 'Big Four,' down on Lansing and nearly purchased the entire capitol. Interesting facts

That money was used to defeat the live stock bill will be no news to the readers of the FARMER. We gave the Senate timely notice that the lobbyists from Detroit had openly bragged that with the use of the "long green," as they designated the greenbacks, they had succeeded in accomplishing the defeat of the bill. There probably never was a more bare-faced use of money in corrupting a body of men than was made by the lobbyists in this mstance. We do not intend to be understood as saying that every Senator who voted against the bill was corrupted, but it very sudden conversions, and men who had promised delegations of their constituents to support the bill, either voted against it or

passage in the Senate. We dislike to believe that this money was handled through a " a Detroit million aire corporation," as the institution referred to is headed by one of Datroit's most promnent citizens, who has lately been raised to one of the highest positions of honor in the gift of the people of the State; but we want o see this matter probed to the bottom and he guilty parties, be they millionaires or saupers, receive the punishment they have so well earned in this matter.

The following Senators voted against th bill: Messrs. Babcock, Barringer, Berry, Blackwell, Den Herder, Dunstan, Galbraith, Giddings, Gilmore, Green, Griffey, Gurney, Harshaw, Leavitt, McCormick, Palmer. Ranney, Wesselius, Wisner. Messrs. Gorman, of Washtenaw, and Nagle, of Wayne, did not vote.

A COLLEGE PROFESSOR IN TROUBLE

A dispatch from Lansing on Saturday last to one of the daily papers in this city, con-

tains the following: Prof. MacEwan, instructor in English literature at the Agricultural College, resigned this week. To day it leaked out that his resignation was brought about through pressure upon the State Board of Agricul-ture by the Legislative Committee. It is alleged that the professor has been over officious, and the dissensions caused thereby

ave existed for years. While the committee was at the college and just after Professor Johnson had submitted to them his desire for a new labora tory for the agricultural department, Prof IacEwan patted Chairman Dewey on the back and whispered:

Ask him if he can tell what he will do with it (the new building) after he gets it."
Representative Dewey regarded this as an unwarrantable intrusion upon the affairs of another professor, and so informed the prolessor. Later the committee advised the State Board to accept Prof. MacEwan's resig-

Prof. MacEwan is one of the best informed Shakesperian students in the country, and has one of the most complete libraries of reference on the subject.

We regret to learn of the resignation of Prof. MacEwan, as we have always heard him spoken of as an efficient and well informed instructor in his particular department. But his action in attempting to belittle or bring into ridicule either the head of or the department itself which gives a name to the college, and is really the only reason for its existence, showed a wonderful lack of of our petroleum than Great Britain, but the ooth good sense and good manners. No latter country took \$141,450,000 worth of wonder the Legislative Committee resented his interference, or, we might put it, impertinence. We cannot believe that other members of the faculty side with Professo washed, the average being set all ast year MacEwan in this matter, for he was so decidedly in the wrong that there can be no controversy over the propriety of holding him to an account for it.

> A TEXAS paper remarks, probably as the result of long observation, that new wheat

SHROPSHIRE FLEECES.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I wish to add my mite in regard to the weights of the fleeces of my Shropshire sheep. I have 32 head-twenty of them breeding ewes. The flock averaged 8% lbs. per head, and the heaviest fleece from a yearling ewe, 121/4 lbs. weight. BENJ, D. KELLY.

YPSILANTI, June 9, 1889.

GREENVILLE, June 10, 1889. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Referring to the article from J. A. Horton in your issue of June first, would say that we had a yearling Shropshire ram bred by us Shorthorns: from an imported Mansell ram, which sheared 15 pounds of wool his first shearing. As a ram lamb he was put to service and used on a flock of farmer's ewes, and has given the above return in wool.

We have a ewe lamb one year old, recorded as Crosby's 434, bred by us, which sheared 15 pounds.

We would like to call the attention of sheep-breeders to the amount of cleansed wool from a 32 pound fleece in the report of the shearing at Canandaigua, N. Y., April 10 and 11. The amount of cleansed wool, according to report in the FARMER of May 24, was 8.11. We think these Shropshire fleeces will cleanse more wool than those Merino fleeces reported, although we have not had the opportunity to make the experiment. The ram above referred to weighed 180 pounds when sheared. CROSBY BROS.

The Government Crop Report.

The June returns show a slight increase in winter wheat area seeded, but the breadth harvested may be possibly a million acres more than in the last crop, largely from Kansas and California. The seeded and harvested area in Kansas will this year be nearly identical, and the large breadth in California which is cut for hay in years of low yield will in part be harvested for grain this season. The question of areas will be tested later as thoroughly as possible by a partial local census at various points. The condition of winter wheat still remains comparatively high, though it has fallen three points during the past month, and averages 93 for the country. The following State averages are given: New York, 96; Pennsylvania, 95; Maryland, 98; Virginia, 97 Georgia, 95; Texas, 88; Kentucky, 86; Ohio, 88; Michigan, 90; Indiana, 90; Illinois, 92; Missouri, 98; Kansas, 98; California, 98. The area of spring wheat has apparently increased about three per cent. The prelimin ary estimates show a loss of three per cent in Wisconsin and one in Minnesota, and a gain of one in Iowa, three in Nebraska and seven in Dakota, with an increase in the mountain region. Further investigation may disclose changes. The condition of spring wheat is high, except in parts of Dakota, where it has suffered from drouth. The averages are as follows: Wisconsin, 96; Minnesota 93; Dakota, 88; Nebraska, 99; Iowa 99, Condition is generally high in the mountain districts; the average is nearly 95 for the entire spring wheat breadth. An increase of two to three per cent. in the area of oats is reported, while condition is seven points be low the normal standard of a full crop. The area of barley is about the same as last year, and its average of condition 95. Rye has made no perceptible advance in area, and

THE Boston Advertiser says that a vigorous effort will be made in Congress early in the session to secure the passage of a bill designed solely to correct tariff incongruities and improve and simplify the appraisement service and customs administration, without reference to any disputed questions of protection and revenue reform. Commenting upon this statement the N. Y. Daily Bulletin, a journal which is a strong advocate of free trade, has the following sensible observations regarding the policy which should be pursued by the next Congress: "This is as it should be. These reforms are univerally conceded to be necessary and have been too long delayed by being made a part of the movement for revenue revision. It is time to separate the two and accomplish the reforms that justice to importers and the interests of the public service require, independent of the tariff question. Whatever the next Congress may or may not accomplish in tariff legislation, a united effort should be made to bring about these improvements of administration, which all recognize as necessary."

MR. E. W. KNAPP, of Galesburg, Kalamazoo County, sends the following under date of June 10th: "Corn very backward: grass, especially timothy, ditto. Considerable wheat lying as flat as though it had been rolled, from the excessive rains and winds. Prospect good for apples. Potato bugs considerably put out by the rains. Oats booming. Wool mostly on the sheep yet Chickens doing fair, but this weather seems to be unhealthy for young turkeys."

QUITE TRUE. -As usual at this season of the year, manufacturers of and dealers in wool are parading the most gloomy forecasts of business. We notice, however, that wool is active and higher abroad. We also note that year by year the western wool dealers regard their home market as the more valuable. The consumption of wool by mills in the West is increasing, and growers appreciate the fact. Wool is the cheapest staple in the world's markets to-day. - American Cultivator.

DURING the year 1888 \$116, 660,000 worth of breadstuffs were exported from the United States, of which \$74,000,000 worth or 63.51 per cent went to Great Britain. Of \$104,650,000 worth of provisions exported, Great Britain took \$71,070,000 or 67.92 per cent. Other nations were heavier importers cotton, or 62.84 per cent out of a total a port of cotton of \$225, 120,000.

THERE were a few western cattle received here this week, mostly consigned to butchers ifrect. Some of the dealers will start for St Louis on Sunday, and for the future a regular supply of western cattle may be look-

The Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake closed a few days prior to the usual time in consequence of a case of scarlet fever

Stock Notes

MR. E. W. KNAPP, of Galesburg, Kalamazoo Co., reports the following recent sales of recorded Victoria swine from his herd:

To W. J. Ford, Galesburg, one boar and one sow, bred.
To E. A. Dubois, Eden, a boar and a sow.

To E. P. Oliver, Flint, one sow, bred. To G. M. Sicklesteel, North Branch, one oar pig.

Mr. F. A. BRADEN, Shiawassee Co., reports the following sales from his herd of To Mr. Phelps, Chesaning, bull Lord

incent, by Young Brilliant 900 Victoria Lass (Vol. 33), by Lord Raspberry 2d 48633, and tracing to imp. Victoria by Swiss Boy (12164). To A. J. Augsberry, Vernon, bull Lord

Compton, by Young Brilliant 90039, dam Lulu 21 (Vol. 31), by Lord Raspberry 24 48633, tracing to imp. Victoria by Swiss Boy (12164). To S. Chaffee, Byron, bull Lord Rusp berry 3d, by Young Brilliant 90033, dam Burns Beauty (Vol. 32), by Lord Rasp-berry 2d 48633, tracing to imp. Stapleton

Lass, by Sailor (9592). To A. Van Sickles, Henderson, bull Prince Royal 5th, by Young Brilliant 90039, out of Princess Royal 31 (Vol. 23), by Prince Royal 2d 36626, tracing to imp Stapleton Lass by Sailor (9592).

THE Chicago Tribune of Wednesday says that Health Commissioner DeWolf seized sixteen quarters of diseased beef shipped from Marshalltown, Ia., to Jaeger & Sweeney, Nos. 1 and 3 Folton Market, yesterday. Dr. De Wolf had received word from the Mayor of Marshalltown that four cattle with lumpy jaw had been killed in that city and the meat shipped here. He met the car, and while Mr. Jaeger was paying the freight charges the health agent confiscated the carcasses. Mr. Jaeger paid \$16. 08 freight and was that much out, as the health officer carted the beef to a rendering establishment at the Stock-Yards, receiving for it \$7. The cattle were killed in Marshalltown by the superintendent of a glucose factory, and it was intended to ship them to the glucose company's address in Chicago, This shows that Chicago is looking after the health of her citizens; but suppose those cartle had been sent to one of the "big four's" dressed beef establishments, killed and shipped to Grand Rapids, Jackson, Saginaw and Datroit, who would have known of it? Chicago's inspection is for her own citizens and that inspection simply drives diseased cattle and meats to this and other States where there is no inspection. But there i no remedy as long as certain members of the Legislature are open to the influence of money. Let us have reform-it seems to be badly needed.

MR. BUTTON sends an answer to our article of last week on" Average Fleeces." The article was general in its character, and did not deserve the extended notice given it is our correspondent. He must also have read it carelessly, for he objects to our referring to grade Shropshires when the term was no used. When we say Shropshires we mean full bloods, not mixed with other breeds. We referred to grade Merinos because that term is applied to a class of sheep which to all intents are full blood, but cannot be recorded because of lack of evidence of complete purity of blood. As to who is breeding shires and only getting an averag seven pounds per head, we refer Mr. Butter to Mr. J. W. Naury, of Ann Arbor, who told us last week that that amount was a fair average. You must read over that article again Mr. Button, and see if there is much to im fault with.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

Jackson gets \$14,000 from liquor licens The State Legislature has named June 20 is the date for an adjournment.

Detroit's fund for the relief of the Johnstown sufferers amounts to \$32,000. The new city directory of Grand Rangives that city a population of 94,302. The Saginaws sent twenty carloads of lunber and shingles to the Johnstown sufferers. John C. Vaughn, of Clio, who suffered

recently, died from his injury. An election will be held at Olivet to dec

Hon. Townsend North, of Vassar, died he 12th. He was one of the wned and platted the village of Vassar. John Jennings, one of the very few legree Masons in this country, and fathe the Masonic Home at Grand Rapids, is dy at his home there.

young plants three inches high the m fune the prospects are not encouraging the corn crop. A new fruit evaporator is to material Lansing, which will employ thirty

men and many girls. L. S. Foster, of Holl. N. Y., is to manage it. The outsiders are going to experience queeze by the salt syndicate, which means orce them to join the sait association by drop of ten cents per barrel.

A row between Charles Hanrahan, 88 teeper, and Maurice Fitzgerald, of this ended in the death of the former, who shot in the neck by Fitzgerald. The lower paper mills of the Cornwall paper company have been bought by Ypsianus will be converted into a building for the

gine of the waterworks and the electric Some of the farmers in various locality where corn was frosted have laboriously oped off the frosted leaves, believing the plate of the first control of of t would recover and make a better growth if the fleids were replanted.

Patrick Crosby, a neighbor of the murch Murray family, in Argentine township, a see County, has been arrested charged the crime. The evidence against him is sof the most purely circumstantial charged The Birmingham tack factory has been

to Slade & Crawford, of Jackson. The fact will not be removed from Birmingham, he ever, as the citizens made a liberal subse-tion to secure its location there at the out Major W. W. Staley, of the First Regim. S. T., was instantly killed at a rail crossing three miles west of Lassing Thursday evening. The carriage in which

was riding was struck by the engine of a C. T. train. Eighty-six saloon-keepers at East S have walked up to the captain's effice paid \$500 for a little red card with white decorate their saloons. They come in these cards—but the officer in charge work says the dealers must have them.

Before the grants of public land made to iver railroad are turned over to the co in investigation relative to the metho uirements is to be made by the government

The survivors of Michigan's "war ents" met on the field of battle on Wed day and Thursday, to enjoy regin

Jun nents erected by Michigan's

Thomas H Clair townsh the estate of But the claim dreds, and ha The West

having failed city council o remove their in 30 days, the means resorte city under si them choppe The Big Ra toes was recents a bus spoiled whe

into the cell. The farmer Judge Sev by taking i was no cause Johnson rece linary measu case to go on and as the co a new trial.

It is noti Michigan reg ticipated in week, which tion of their every regin greater than bullets. The ualties of w Sixth 121 w while 266 pe 124 killed and so the recor Edward M farmer County, lef WAS SUDD

disposition up the don inquiries at him and his A. C. Sun had a good toughs who were abusiv On the 4th t of it, and at frighten Do been a oui

Michigan hunted up cars for the the road. I high rate board was I in a heavy the unluck nothing to o'clock a. the inten privations years ago,

Seattle's at \$15,000. The syste ed number somewhat In 1888 dian prope number of The Illin San Fran

rapidly in this year's Fifteen granted to the State, conditions Sitting I many mur reported He will soo Indians ar

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There is Wilkesba that no c past for i 12th the Madison which g mines is ers abov Eight hu

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bull Lord 0039, out of rd Raspberry Victoria by n, bull Lord

Raspberry 2d

Lord Rasp. 90039, dam Lord Rasp-ap. Stapleton

dnesday says eWolf seized beef shipped

illiant 90039,

Vol. 23), by

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o Jaeger & Folton Marhad received shalltown that d been killed ped here. He eger was pay-Ith agent conneger paid \$16. ch out, as the to a rendering ards, receiving ed in Marshallt of a glucose o ship them to

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wer to our arti-Fleeces." The racter, and did ice given it by also have read o our referring e term was not nires we mean other breeds. s because that sheep which to cannot be reidence of comho is breeding an average of efer Mr. Button rbor, who told was a fair aver at article again. is much to find

LARY.

liquor licenses amed June 20 as ef of the Johns-

of Grand Rapids of 94,302. carloads of lumown sufferers. who suffered the

Vassar, died on he pioneers, and e of Vassar.

Olivet to decide

try, and father of Rapids, is dying

to experience a

association by

Ianrahan, saloon-rald, of this city, former, who was ald.

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he First Regiment lled at a railroad st of Lansing on criage in which he be engine of a C. &

s at East Saginaw aptain's office and pard with which to they come high-ir in charge of the have them.

llc land made to ald Ontonagon & Brule ver to the company to the methods of fillment of the re by the government

igan's "war-region battle on Wednes

rue that the treaty of purchase by which the United States acquired Alaska, included also ks that with the the title of Russia to the great body of water north of the Aleutian islands and up to Beh-ring Straits, known as Behring Sea. couraging for to materialize at The white lead trust, which is said to b foster, of Holly,

manipulated by the Standard Oil Company, has gobbled the Collier and the Southern white lead companies, at an expense of \$4,500,000. The Standard Oil Co. is evidently intending to gather in the earth and its fuliness.

Philadelphia National banks have offered a loan of \$1,000,000 to Gov. Beaver, without security or interest; the sum to be used in clearing the public streams and highways, and performing other necessary State work, the loaners to be reimbursed by the Legislature at its next session.

W. C. Parke, a native of Boston, who has been marshall of the Sandwich Islands for 30 years, and confidential friend and adviser of the five kings who have occupied the throne during that time, is dead. More than any other man on the islands he had enjoyed the confi dence of people of all ranks.

Seattle is quieting down after its disastrou fre of last week, which burned over its bus ness portion, and merchants, bankers an other business men are opening up again. The vauits of the banks have been opened and their contents found uninjured. Five persons are known to have perished in the

A Montana man who took a bath in Gol Creek, near Grantsdale, Missoula Co., found a dozen nuggets of gold in the water. He told his friends in Grantsdale, and in an hour there was not a man left in the town. The improbable element in this yarn lies between the statement that a Montana man took a bath, and the assertion that he gave the golden

There are portions of two coal mines under Wilkesbarre, Pa., but it has been supposed that no coal had been mined in them for years past for fear the city would sink. But on the 12th the caying so long feared took place, and Madison Avenue is full of crevices from which gas is escaping. The damage to the mines is set at \$100,000, and to property owners above ground about double that sum. Eight hundred men are out of work.

On the 12th the State of Pennsylvania as sumed the work of cleaning up the debris in the valley devastated by the floods which de-stroyed Johnstown, South Fork and Cambria. Bodies of the victims are still being found;

ments erected on the various points occupied of their former possessions. The clothing, y Michigan's regiments during that notabl

June 15, 1889.

The Big Rapids Herald says a load of nota-

ludge Severans brought the case of ex-cor

act Johnson against Warden Watkins, of the lonia House of Correction, to a sudden close by taking it from the jury and deciding there was no cause for action, such punishment as

phnson received being necessary as a discip-

pary measure. Warden Watkins wanted the case to go on, as his side was not presented; and as the counsel for the plaintiff has asked a new trial, it is possible he may have a chance

It is noticeable, in the war records of the

Michigan regiments, survivors of which par-ticipated in the exercises at Gettysburg this

week, which were published in commemora-

tion of their gallant service, that in nearly every regiment the losses by disease were greater than the destruction of life by rebel bullets. The Seventh lost 75 men by the cas-

ualties of war, and 246 of disease; of the Sixth 121 were killed and died of wounds, while 266 perished of disease; the Fifth lost 124 killed and wounded and 233 by disease, and

Edward Manning, a son of Martin Manning, a farmer of Grand Rapids township, Kent County, left home some 16 or 17 years ago, and

was supposed to be dead until two weeks ago, when he returned to his old home. There was a

disposition on the part of his relatives to serve up the domestic veal, until he began to make

Michigan State officials and veterans en

high rate of speed, and nearly every one on

General.

The system of registration of survivors at

San Francisco is doing a large export business with Australia and New Zealand, which

rapidly increases in volume. It is thought

Fifteen million acres of land in Texas,

granted to various railroads, must revert to the State, because the roads have violated the

Sitting Bull, the old Sioux chief who has so

Chippewa Indians at Mille Lacs, Minn., have

Many charitable people have notified the

proper authorities of their readiness to adopt or otherwise care for children made orphans by the floods in the Conemaugh valley. More applications have been made than there were

Alex. and P. O. Sullivan, Detective Cough-

in and one Woodruff, alias Black, have been held, at Chicago, charged with being criminal-iz concerned in the murder of Dr. Cronin. Alex. Sullivan is expresident of the Irish National League of America.

They must have precocious youth in Pitts-burg. The boys in the Redford school "struck" against an afternoon session, and "turned out." In the alternoon two of the

eaders had an altercation in which one re

The N. Y. Sun asserts it is incontestibly

ceived a probably fatal wound.

conditions under which the land was given.

indians are dead.

this year's trade may amount to \$2,500,000.

quiries about the property he left behind

o introduce his witnesses.

so the record runs.

mpathy is on his side.

of their former possessions. The clothing, provisions and supplies so generously donated are being judiciously distributed, and reports of the epidemic of disease prevalent resolve themselves into isolated cases of diphtheria, measles and pneumonia.

A Chicago paper has unearthed a plan to defraud the city out of a quarter of a million or more of taxes, which originated in the city assessor's office. The scheme was to approach such property owners as were thought likely to fall in with the scheme and inform them that their taxes could be reduced one-half, the fee for the reduction being half the amount saved. Thus if the taxes were \$1,000 they would be reduced to \$500 and the dishonest employe would expect to get \$250. The conspirator, a trusted employe in the assessor's effice, has access to the ertries on the books, and with the aid of a confederate erasures could be and were made, which defrauded the city out of hundreds and thous-Thomas Harris, who died intestate in St. Clair township, St. Clair County, this spring, had few friends and no heirs were known to the estate of \$30,000 or over which he left. But the claimants to kinship—and a share in the property, are now numbered by the hundreds, and hail from as far away as Ireland. The Western Union telegraph company having failed to comply with the order of the city council of Cheboygan, requiring them to remove their poles from the main street withremove their in 30 days, the council is going to employ the means resorted to by the mayor of New York city under similar circumstances and have tees was recently sold in that city for five cents a bushel. The deal came near being spoiled when the farmer asked the buyer to frauded the city out of hundreds and thousands of dollars, and enriched the dishonest employes correspondingly. help unload them. "If you can't carry them into the cellar you may drive off with them." The farmer evidently had a note to meet that afternoon, for he meekly unloaded them.

Foreign.

The debts of the late Prince Rudolph, of Austria, amounted to \$2,400,000. On the 11th 354,000 persons visited the Paris

Exposition, and 36,000 of the number ascenthe Eiffel tower. Paris cabmen are on strike. They waited until the city was full of visitors to the Exposition to make their demands.

The steel torpedo ship Vulcan, the largest vessel ever built by the English government, was launched at Portsmouth on the 13th.

The German government has notified the Swiss authorities that it will not accept the terms offered in settlement of the difficulty arising from the expulsion of the German police inspector, Wohlgemuth, from Swiss territory.

Her Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India sent a message of sympathy to the sufferers by the Johnstown disaster. Her Majesty also sent a similar message to the sufferers by the railway accident in Ire-land, by which 75 persons lost their lives.

A Sunday school excursion, numbering 1,200 persons, from Armagh, County Down, Ireland, was sent out in two trains, on the 12th.
The engine of the second section was of insufficient power to pull the train up a heavy grade near Armagh, and to lighten it several cars were detached, which rolled back to level track. Before they reached it, they collided with another train, and were comthey don't feel at all inclined to restore any part of it to the returned prodigal.

A. C. Sutherland, station agent at Eden, a small town four miles south of Mason, has had a good deal of trouble with a gang of toughs who congregated at the depot and were abusive to him and insulting to his wife.

were abusive to him and insulting to his wife.
On the 4th the unpleasantness culminated in a catch-as-catch-can bout between Sutherland and Elizey Douglas, in which the former finally drew a revolver, as he was getting the worst of it, and after firing one shot in the air to frighten Douglas, fired again, inflicting a wound which has proved fatal. Sutherland has been a quiet, inoffensive citizen, and public sympathy is on his side. bor, via Niagara Falls and the White Mountains, without change. Connection will be route to Gettysburg think the B. & O. railroad made at Niagara Falls with through sleeper nunted up all its worm-out and dispidated cars for the purpose of conveying them over the road. The B. & O. is like a corkscrew, full of sharp curves; the trains were run at a to Clayton, where connection will be made with steamers to the Thousand Islands, Alexandria Bay, Montreal and Quebec. For board was made sea-sick by the motion of the full and detailed information in regard to board was made sea-sick by the motion of the cars, which was like the plunging of a vessel in a heavy sea. To add to the discomfort of the unlucky passengers, no stops were made where meals could be obtained, so they had where meals could be obtained, so they had these summer resorts, and the way to reach to O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger and o'clock a. m. of the next. It might have been the intent to give the officials a taste of the privations endured by the soldiers some 25 years ago, but the trial was not very patiently

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Seattle's loss by last week's fire is estimated Wolverine Stock Farm AMOS PARMENTER. Pron. American Merino Sheep and Poland-China Swine.

Johnstown has largely decreased the estimated number of victims, which is now put at somewhat less than 5,000. VERNON, - - MICH.

I began breeding Poland-Ch'na swine in 1885.
My purchases have all been from the herd of L.
W. & O. Barnes. and of their breeding, except the boar Black Success, bred by E. J. Klever. I have now for sale some extra pigs from Barnes' Luck, Luck Again, and Black Success. Pigs not akin. In 1888, 6,411,423 tons of freight went through the canal at the "Soo." The Canadian propeller Alberta traveled the greatest number of miles during the season, 29,176. The Illinois State Board of Agriculture has secured a decided novelty as one of the attractions of their coming fair. It is nothing less than a flock of ostriches, full grown birds.

Celery Plants for Sale.

Wnite Plume, Pink, White Walnut, Golden Heart, Perfection, Hartwell, etc. Printed in-structions sent with each order received. Send cash with all orders, \$2.00 per thousand. Address H. L. STEWART.

Galloway Cattle. many murders and massacres to his credit, is reported dying at Standing Rock agency. He will soon be a good Indian. All the good



Pure Breds and High Grades, always on hand. Individual merit the standard As beef producers the Galloways have no sup-eriors. For hardiness and prepotency have no equals. Herd established in 1870.

GEO. COLEMAN, Marion, Livingston Co., Mich. P. O. address, Howell, Mich.

IMP. WILD EYES LEGRAND 67993.

This fine Shorthorn bull for sale, as I cannot use him any longer He is six years old, red :n color, pure Bates, sired by Grand Duke 39th (43308), dam imp. Lady Turncroft Wild Eyes 2d (Vol. 25 A.H. B.), by 7th Duke of Tregunter Advances for particulars

1355. Address for par WM. CHAPMAN,

Sweet Potato Plants,



I wish to sell one-half interest in my farm stock and machiners, on North Manitou Island. Mich. There are 2,000 acres of land, 500 fenced. 200 in crops. Four dwellings; five large barns; granery, blacksmith shop and tenant houses. Thirty-tive horses and colts with a registered Percheron stallion at the head. Twenty-five head of cattle with registered Holstein bull and cows. Sufficient implements and machinery for ead or cattle with registered House and machinery for ows. Sufficient implements and machinery for se, among which are wind-mill, threshing hachine, hay scales, binder, mower, manure preader, tedder, plows, wagons etc. Will sell n long time or exchange for other property in

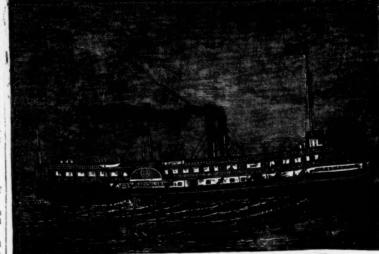
S. R. BOARDMAN, North Manitou Island (via Leland), Mich

FOR SALE.

Bodies of the victims are still being found; every pile of debris has its quota of human remains. Identification is almost impossible, unless by effects found on the bodies. Citizens are recovering from the apathy they have shown, and are trying to recover some vestiges

Hambletonian stallion No. 8526, standard and recorded in Vol. VII. of Wallace's American Trotting Register. Would take in exchange a good brood mare or filly. For particulars address P. O. box 357, Plainwell, Allegan Co., Mich.

By the DETROIT, CRAND HAVEN AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY COMPANY'S ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER



"CITY OF MILWAUKEE."

Leaves Grand Haven DAILY, Sundays included, at 12 midnight, on arrival of train which leaves Detroit daily, Sundays excepted, at 4:50 p. m. Detroit daily, Sundays excepted, at 4:50 p. m. and connects with Fast Limited Express leaving Grand Haven at 5:30 p. m., and arriving at Detroit at 11:40 p. m.

PHOSPHATE SALT FOR FALL WHEAT SURE Beath to Chinch Bugs, Corn and Cut Worms. Write for circulars and prices on carlots at your railway station. TREATISE ON FERTILIZING free. Address Ed. S. FYTCH, Bay City, Mich.

OWOSSO

Sire of seven in 2:30 list.

TO INSURE,

SEASON.

Send for catalogues.

Sire of dams of four in 2:20 list.

GEORGE MILO 1313.

Full brother of Jerome Eddy 2:1616.

BONNIE WILKES 3261,

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THE FAVORITE

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BERKSHIRE SWINE

SHORTHORNS.

AMERICAN MERINOS,

FOR SALE.

Grand sire on both sides. The other is a tworegistered number is 2425. The other is a tworegistered number is 2425. The other is a
twoyear-old, steel grey, weight, 1,400 lbs., and of th
Brilliant family. Cheap for cash or good pape.

JACOB P. SLEIGHT.

Address JACOB F. SLEAN, Michael 402 Washington Ave., Lansing, Michael

20 GRAND YOUNG

ALL THE GET OF

Grand Duke of Woodburn No. 86825

COME AND SEE THEM

JAS. M. TURNER,

Springdale Farm, Lansing, Mich.

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FOR SALE.

Bulls, heifers, cows and calves of choice milking strains and sired b high-bred bulls. For particulars address

B. J. BIDWELL.

Pigs in pairs and trios not akin.

We are thetter prepared to meet the

825.

C. F. MOORE, ST. CLAIR, MICH.,

Bates and Bates Topped

Represented by the following families: TO INSURE....

Duchess. Barrington, Kirklevington, Tea Rose, Victoria Duchess, Place, Young Mary Craggs, Moss Rose, Constance.

and other high bred sorts. At the head of the herd being the flue Duke bull GRAND DUKE OF AIRDRIE 62933. Young stock of both sexes for sale

HEREFORDS

I have a few choice young Bulls and Heifers for Sale OF FINE BREEDING.

Prices reasonable. Catalogue furnished on application. Call upon or address WM. STEELE. DOOR PRAIRIE

LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION, IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF Clydesdales and Cleveland Bays. DOOR VILLAGE, IND. Style, Action and Quality,

with Good P · IMPORTATION JUST ARRIVED. CALL AND SEE THEM.

The Depot for English Horses,

The Largest Stud in England Shires, Clevelands, Yorkshire Coach and Hackneys.

Stallions and mares. Over 100 always on hand. Horses from this stock received high honors at all the leading American fairs. Catalogues on application. JAMES F. CROWTHER, Stud Farm, Mirfield, Yorkshire, England

Farm for Sale, Cheap.

820 acres choice clay loam, in Isabelia County; 60 acres old improved, and 40 acres partly cleared and good pasture, balance heavily impered with hardwood and rock elm, princitimbered with hardwood and rock elm, principally hard maple, a large percentage bird's-eye and curied maple. There is money in logs and wood, the timber will pay for the land. Old farms all around; good school and good roads. Three miles to Clare village which has three railroads. Good new buildings on farm. On account of other business will sell for \$7,000 and on easy terms. Address

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Wanted to Rent.

A good Farm 60 to 100 acres, within 75 miles of Detroit, somewhere between Detroit and Grand Rapids, preferred. Farm must be located not more than three miles from railroad sta'ion. Will rent for a term of years and pay cash rent n advance. Want possession not later than August or September. Please address

FRANK B. TROUT,

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Take a Bargain When You Can Get It.

I have several barg-ins in farms and farm ands. Write me what kind of a place you would ke and how you would like to pay. I can fill he bill for you.

M. E. PARKINSON, Evart Osceola County, Mich.

YAM! YAM!

Red Jerseys, Yellow Jerseys, Bermudas, outhern Queen, etc., all the best leading Prices—By express, \$2.25 per 1,000; \$1.25 per 000. By mail, per 100, 40 cents; 200, 75 cents. HENRY SHULL, Peaver Dam, Allen Co., Ohio.

DELHI MILLS, MICH.,

MERINO SHEEP

The Shorthorn herd on this farm was never in better shape than at present. Lord Hilpa 63417 and Imp. Barrington Barringtonia

AT HEAD OF HERD! Several Choice Young Bulls for Sale, Ready for Service this spring.

ALSO A FEW CHOICE FEMALES. MERINO SHEEP.

Flock of over one hundred breeding ewes, yearlings and lambs of both sexes for sale. Visitors always welcome. If you cannot come and look over the stock write for particulars. Address

W. E. BOYDEN.

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DIRECTORY

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A . cattle, Shropshire sheep and Essex swine. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Jerome A. D. DeGARMO, Highland, Oakland Co., Sweeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock farm half a mile north of station. Young stockfor sale at reasonable prices.

A J LEELAND, Rose Corners, Oakland Co, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence solicited. P.O. address Fenton Genesee county. je6-ly A P. COOK, Brooklyn, Jackson Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Good families repre-sented. Buil Major Cragge at head of herd. Choice young bulls for sale.

A RTHUR ANDERSON, Monteith, Allegan A. Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, established 15 years, with Oxford Count 57826 by Imported Wild Eyes Connaught 34099 at head. Corres-pondence solicited.

E. WAKEMAN, Pontiac, breeder of Short korn cattle, Clydesdale horses, Poland China hogs and Hampshire Down sheep. Stoel of each for sale. Correspondence promptly answered. G.LUCE& SON, Gilead, Branch Co., breed ers of Shorthorns. Families in the hard: April Morns, Phyllis, Miss Wiley Rose of Sharon and Blossoms. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered. LOUIS NAPOLEON 207.

CHARLES FISHBECK, Lakeside Stock Farm, Howell, Livingston Co. Breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Bates bull Baronet, Belle Bates 47411, Belle Duchess, Cambria's Vic-toria, Stapleton Lass, Selinas and Bright Eyes families. Young stock for sale. June3-1y

S. BURNETT & SON. breeders of Short-horn cattle. All stock registered. Residence, four and a half miles east of Bancroft, Shia-wassee Co. Stock for sale.

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EORGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, Gene-T see Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn Cattle, Registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Red Swine. Correspondence solicited. jai?-1y* S. ALLEN & SON, breeders of Fine Chester White Swine. P. O. address, Portland, Mich.

R. BACKUS, Springdale Stock Farm, Wil liamston, Ingham Co., breeder of thorough bred Shorthorns, Vermont and Michigan bre Merino Sheep and Percheron horses. Stock fo sale. Cerrespondence solicited. H. HINDS, Stanten, Montcalm Co., breed, er of Shorthorn Cattle and American Merin Sheep.

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Breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China swine. Families: Peri Duchess, Rose of Sharon, Young Mary, Gwynne, Victorias, etc., with the straight Rose of Sharon bull, "Sharon Duke of Bath No. 6449" at head of herd. Young steck for sale. Correspondence solicited.

JOHN McKAY, Romeo, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

J. LESSITER, Cole, Oakland Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifers at reasonable prices and terms. stuffed nor pampered for show, and we seek to enlarge our business by nothing but fair dealing and choice stock.

M. DAVIDSON Tecumseh, Lenawee County, choice young females for sale. Also some young bulls. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. Herd headed by Perl Duke 2d, and consists of Young Mary, Rosabella and Phyllis families. CLEVELAND BAY HORSE COMPANY E. W. BABTRAM, Marver. (Incorporated,) E. J. GILMAN, Sec'y. Paw Paw, Mich

families.

N. B. HAYES, Eldorado Stock Farm, breeder of Shorthorns of the Young Mary, Phyllis, etc., families. Young animals for sale. Also breeder of Norman Percheron stock with imp. Eldorado at the head of the stud. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address Muir Ionia Co. dily Breeding Farm,

SNOW & SON, Kalamazoo, breeders of solutions of shorthorn cattle. Principal families: Young Marys, Phillis, etc., headed by the Bates buil Peri Duke 3d 82644. Young stock for sale. Correspondence promptly answered. Bennington, Shiawassee County, Mich.

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The following families are represented in our herd: Oxford Vanquish, Young Phyllis, Ade-H. ELLINWOOD, Rose Corners, P. O. address Fentonville, Genesee Co., breeder of Blorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. n26 26 THE COLLEGE FARM, Agricultural College, Mich. breeds Shorthorns of the following families: Victoria Duchess, Kirklevington, Van Metre and Flat Creek Young Mary, Princess, Rose of Sharon, and Harriet. Fennel Duke 2nd of Side View 69731 heads the herd. Also Poland-China swine and Southdown sheep. Good animals usually on sale. Address Sam'l Johnson, Sup't of the Farm. Sheep of approved breeding. Individual merit a specialty. Personal inspection invited. Correspondence solicited. All stock recorded and guaranteed as repre-

PERCHERON STALLIONS J. BARTOW, P. O. address East Sagi a naw, Michigan, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. In spection of the herd and correspondence re spectfully invited. I have two Percheron stallions which I offer for sale very cheap. Both are full blood. One is five years old, dappled grey, weight, 1,550 lbs Grand sire on both sides is Bomulus 873, and hir registered number is 2425. The other is a two

W. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breed-er of Shorthorns. Principal families: Rose of Sharon, Young Mary; Young Phyllis and Cruix-shank. Also breeder of thoroughbred American Merinos of the best blood as well as the most

C. WIXOM, Wixom, Oakland Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of the Kirklevington, Hilpa, Flat Creek Marys, Cruikshank, Rose of Sharon, Aylesby Lady, Phyllis, Rosemary, Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Helen, and other families, headed by the pure Bates Barrington bull Barrington Duke 7th No. 72667. FOR SALE CHEAP,

W. FISHBECK & SON, Howell, breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Principal families: Kirklevington, Darlington, Strawberry and Victoria. Herd headed by the Bates bull 3d Marquis of Longwood (Vol. 33). Stock for sale. Write for prices. Shorthorn Bulls,

Holstein-Friesians.

M. STERLING. Monroe, breeder of pure Holstein-Friesian cattle. Stock for sale, Cor espondence and personal inspection solicited. W. SEXTON, Howell, mporter and breed er of thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian Cattle Stock farm, three miles scuth.

L. WEBBER, East Saginaw. Herd mostly imported, selected in Holland for Mr. H. E. Boardman by Mr. Cornelius Baldwin, of Ohio. Choice animals for sale.

Herefords.

E DWIN PHELPS, Maple Place Farm, Pon tiac, Oakland Co., breeder of Hereford Cat-tile of mo popular strains. Waxwork 6320 (6250) at head of herd. Stock of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. Tecumseh. Mict.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale.

Sired by Proud Duke of Fairriew 20720, and Lord Barrington Hillhurst 62431, out of Young Mary, Phyllis, Lady Elizabeth, Peri Duchess and Rose of Sharon cows. Also a few cows and helifers. Reliable catalogues always on hand for distribution. WM. CURTIS & SONS, Addison; Lenawee Co., Mich.

Addison is on the new Michigan and (his Raliroad. Farm connected with State Telephen; for sale. THOMAS FOSTER, Eim Grove Stock Farm
Flint, Genesee Co., breeder of Hereford cattie (Lord Berwick 2d at head), Cotswold and
Shropshire Sheep, Berkshire swine, Rosd and
Trotting horses, with stallions Flint and Mambrino Gift, Jr., in the stud, with eleven mares of
Mambrino and Hambletonian breeding. Stock
for sale. Galloways.

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JERSEY CATTLE FOR SALE. For cata-logues apply to Isaac Marston, Detroit, Mich., or to Spencer Knapp, Kawkawila Mich.;

SMITH BROS. Eagle, Meadow Brook herd of Jerseys. Stock of the highest quality and of the best strains. Houdan chickens. 830-ly J. G. DEAN, Hanover, high-class Jerseys, of the Rioter-Alphes and Grand Dure Alexis strains. Fedro Star 11336, son of Pozro 3187, at the head of the herd. Registered Merino Sheep.

G. HART, Lapeer, breeder of Percheron and Standard-bred Trotting horses; Devon Galloway and Hereford catile; Merino sheep and Cheshire hogs. All steck registered. Farm adjoining city limits; residence, and breeding and sale stables in the city. Come or write me.

SHEEP.-Merinos.

A. WOOD, Saline, breeder of thorough, bred Merino sheep. A large stock always on hand. Also Foland-China hogs; herd started from those of B.G. Buel, of Little Prairio Ronde, and G. F. Harrington, of Paw Paw. jai7-tf. C. LOCKWOOD, Washington, Macomb County, breeder of Registered Merino Sheap of Atwood Stock, descended directly from the Hammond flock. Stock for sale. Corres; ondence solicited.

BURLINGAME & SON, Byron, Shiawas-see Co., breeders of registered Merino sheep of Rich blood; also Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

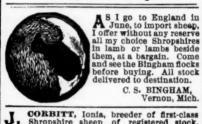
R. DEAN, Maple Avenue Stock Farm, Fe wamo, Ionia Co., oreeder and dealer in improved American Merinos. All stock registered and descended from Vermont flocks. Also registered Poland China Swine. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. J. EVARTS SMITH, Ypsilanti, breeder of ther onghbred Merino Sheep, registered in Vermon's Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own bired ing, together with recent selections from some of the best flocks in Vt. Kramine before purchasing elsewhere.

S. WOOD, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Vermont and M'chigan registered thoroughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale.

R. MILLS, Maple Ave. Stock Farm, Sa-lin°, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Vermont redistered thoroughbred sheep. Atwood ram Peerless at head of flock. Also breedez of Po-laud China swine. Correspondence solicited. RHATHAWAY, Addison, Lenawes Co., Mich Sheep, registered in Vermont and Michigan Registers. Rams and Ewes for sale of my own breading, together with selections from some of the best flocks in Vermont. Correspondence solicited.

O. LOMBARD, Addison, Lenawee Co., breed or of Vermont and Michigan registered thor-oughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale. Cor-respondence invited.

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CORBITT, Ionia, breeder of first-class Shropshire sheep of registered stock. Stock for sale.

A WORD TO YOU. I will continue to furnish the best Shropshires to be had, as low as they can be bought. Free delivery to any point in Michigan.

lly21-88 W. J. GARLOCK, Howell, Mich.

GEO. W. BUTTON, Flushing, Mich., breed er of Shropshire sheep from imported stock. Ram Chief, bred by Minton, of England, at head of my flock. Some choice rams and a few ewes for sale. Stock registered. Inspection in-81-1y GAVIN LONGMUIR, Bannockburn Stock GFarm, Pontiac, Mich., Importer and Breed-er of Registered Shropshire Sheep. Stock for sale. Write for particulars.

J. F. RUNDEL, Birmingham, Oakland Co., importer, breeder and dealer in thoroughbred Shropshire sheep. Stock registered. I importing sheep direct from England. Correspondence promptly answered.

MONTAGUE BROS., Chubbs Corners, importers, breeddrs and dealers in Shropshire Ava porters, breeddrs and dealers in Shropshire sheep. Stock for sale at all times. Inspection of stock and correspondence solicited.

ROBERT R. SMITH, Howell, breeder of and dealer in registered Shropshire sheep. Stock always for sale. Terms to suit customers. T. A. BINBY, Lake View Stock Farm, South Haven, breeder of Shropshire Sheep from imported stock. All registered. Largest flock in Western Michigan. Inspection invited. fi6-ly

ALENTINE BROTHERS, Dexter, Wash-tenaw Co., dealers in imported and breed-ers of registered and unregistered Shropshire sheep. Stock always for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited. may 25-1y

HOGS.-Berkshires & Suffolks. EZRA BROWN, Englishville, Kent County, breeder of Berkshire swine of the best known recorded stock. Stock for sale. GEO. S. MARCY, Portland, breeder of first-class registered Berkshire Swine and thoroughbred Merino Sheep. Stock for sale.

Poland-Chinas

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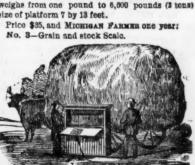
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ze of platform 8 by 14 feet.

DETROIT. MICH

my4tf

haven't you?'

her know it.

girls.

out."

"That's a fact," says I.

Frederick G.?" says she suddenly.

kind of a hint that we should part.

WE JUST MADE A FARMER OF JIM.

BY MRS. W. B. AUSTIN. Four brave, brawny boys-and our fond, foolis

Beat high in their joy and their pride; Four treasures immortal intrusted to us To rear and to guard and to guide. It was ours to fathom the gifts of each mind, To study the depths of each heart, And discern, if we might, just the labor of life That Dame Nature designed for their part.

We had pondered it long, but 'twas settled at las That our Henry a preacher should be, And our John, you should see, for a lawyer wa

And our Joseph should make an M. D.: But the fourth was so quiet and queer in his way That 'twas hard to decide about him, And we needed his help, so we said with a sigh "We'll just make a farmer of Jim."

So the three went forth from the farm-yard ga In the kingdom of books to toil, To delve scholastic lore-while Jim He delved in the farm's rich soil "Twas a goodly sum we had garnered by For use in this hour of need;

Twas the savings slow of the frugal years,

But 'twas spent with a reckless speed. 'Twas a goodly sam-like the wind it went, And the three never knew how we planned. How we worked and scrimped and struggled and saved

To furnish their large demand. And Jim-how he toiled through the ceaseles round

Till each wearisome day was done; Undaunted he by the scathing storm Or the noontide's scorching sun.

With plow and sickle, through crowded days, He wrought till the fields were shorn, And girded in sheaves was the harvest's grain. And garnered the golden corn. It was hard-so hard-through the weary month

Yet not & complaint from Jim. Though all went out to the three abroad And nothing remained for him.

Deeds grand and brave has the soldier done In the midst of the battle's strife. Yet naught that is nobler will ere be known Than this patient, unselfish life. But 'twas over at last, and from college halls Came forth the children three, Full of unknown words, and of high ideas,

And of hopes for the days to be. And they went abroad on the world's highway To learn that a language dead And their classic lore was a worthless stock To exchange for their daily bread And what of Jim? He had read in books Of the great and good of yore. Of the glories of empire passed away And of nations to rise no more.

But it was from the pages of Nature's book, From the blossom and bird and bee, From the soft green earth and the tender skies From the mountain and surging sea, That he learned of the deeper meaning of life, Learned its scheme and scope sublime

And in calms, that brood in the solitude, Learned the needs of the soul divine. Unfertered by rule of measure or school, His mind looked up from the sod, And his thoughts grew broad as the universe.

And deep as the things of God. And the people came and besought our Jim Of his knowledge to impart. And he taught with the simple eloquence That thrills through the human heart.

And they bowed them down to this son of toil And they cried that the nation's need Was his steady brain and his noble heart And his honor in word and deed. And they came from the near and they cam

from the far. And they wouldn't take "no" from him. But they crowned him with title and wealth an

And they made a statesman of Jim.

The years they are by, and I sit and sigh For the world's been unkind to the lawyer born And the M. D. and LL. D.:

I think of their starving, struggling lives, And then I think of Jim-And I thank the Lord we had the sense To make a farmer of him.

Miscellaneous.

BUT THEN ---

BY GRACE L. FURNISS.

It all came from our going to a matinee. Deacon Judkins, he said the theatre was immoral, or worse. But then-that didn't hinder me from going, for the deacon makes a point of crowding on all sail, and bearing down on everything in creation that's pretty or pleasant; moreover, he rooted up my faith in his judgment by saying right out in meeting, with his eye on my new bonnet, "that all bright colors was glaring abominations. specially red, which was more suited to the liveries of Satan than the garments of consistent members." And says I, after meeting, "Deacon, wouldn't it be more consistent if you was to put a coat of whitewash on your live-stock? Looks dreadful bad," says 1, "to see four cows and a horse skipping about a deacon's barn-yard in Satan's liveries! Seems so, don't it?"

Since when there's been a coolness betwixt us, and a tendency to glare and contradict on both sides. So when Mary B. Gardener said she'd admire to go to a matinee if "twasn't for what the deacon said, I fired up, and says 1, "Mary B., I've lived thirtyfour years in Hyasset, and never, from the time I was born, till Hiram died two years ago, leaving me free to touch the worldly goods he endowed me with on our wedding day-never in all that time did I do anything that wasn't prudent, and cautious and saving, and thrifty, and consistent, for fear of what some one would say, till I'm like one of my own old dresses; that side of me is worn white, and I've ripped up and turned, and now the other side of me is going to have a chance. I've never seen New York before-maybe I never shall againand while I'm here I mean to do a hooter. That's why I invited you to cruise along at my expense, and put up at the Coleman House, instead of stopping at home and graph, or telephone, or teleslide, the blessed shingling the barn, or putting the money in the bank. I'm sick of saving. As for the says I, "he 'ain't never been appointed a committee to sit on my conscience, as I've heard of. But then-" says I, "don't let me take you against your feelings. It's kind of a poor return after my bringing you, and giving you a real stylish suit of city clothes, and showing you all the sights. But then-" says I, very sarcastic, "you're hard on twenty years old, and married two years, so it stands to reason you're better fitted to judge than me. Seems so."

"But, Cousin Lydia," interrupts Mary B.

TIOHTER

what Sarah Hodges would say. You know she's always calling me frivolous and a gadabout, and pitying Frederick R. for not having a steady, sensible wife."

"Like her Sally," says I, "who all Hyasset knows, flung herself at his head. Yes, it's likely she might talk if she knew. But then -I hadn't thought of telling her. Hyasset will be set up in gossip for the season when it sets eyes on our new things, especially that veil of yours, which is for all the world like those nets they wear trout-fishing in black-fly time, except its got ruffles top and bottom."

"So it is," says Mary B., staring at her self in the glass. "But it's a real cute idea

"Oh, fair to middling!" says I, for I wasn't going to make her vain. Mary B. is dreadful pretty, having a tangle of fluffy yellow hair and a skin like strawberries and cream. And her new things set her off so that every other woman we met would screw up her eyes at her, and whisper, like steam escaping, "paint!" Which I considered highly ain't quite willing to admit that all your same time they never seem to realize that a healthy skin is more dazzling than any paint going. But then-that's neither here nor the next question was, where should we get dinner.

"Oh, Cousin Lydia, not here," says Mary B. "It's so fearful marching up that long dining-room, trying to pretend you don't see says he: "There, madam, I think that is all the people staring, and all those solemn waiters eying you over. I s'pose they know we're from the country.'

"No: it's not that," says I; "for I've been watching ever since we've been here, and lages. All goods at risk of the owner." there's just two ways of getting to the tables. good, if you don't happen to run into a it; and 'twas just as binding as though it waiter; and there's the slow procession style, had been a yard long. with the eyes fixed on vacancy and a sort of just come-from-viewing-the-remains expression, which is trying to all parties; and as neither is pleasant, we'll go out and find some place where they're not so stylish."

And so we did, finding a comfortable place called a "Dairy," where we sat up to play-bills - "now we'll see if the theatre is a counter, and the girl filled Frederick G's immoral or not; and we'll also see what they bottle without any of the tittering that those hated waiters got off about it.

Frederick G. is Mary B.'s baby-the "G. being used. Hyasset style, to distinguish him from Frederick R., his father, Frederick M., his grandfather, and Frederick L., a cousin-and a dreadful good child he is, too; so that we never thought of his being a hinderance, not once through all our cruise, till we got to the Moon Theatre and was reading a yellow bill by the door, which said that a matinee of the musical extravaganza Puss in Boots, was to be given at two o'clock. Then it went on to remark that there was to be two hundred "kuights in silver armor," and oh, I don't know what all, and savs I:

"There, Mary B. There can't be anything so very bad about a good old-fashioned fairy story like Pass in Boots, and I'm going to get the tickets. But then-" says I, "what ever are we to do with Frederick G.? It says, 'Carriages may be ordered at five o'clock,' and he never would be quiet three hours, even if there wasn't anything in the play to scare him, such as shooting or screams. Think how we'd feel to have to take him out, with everyone turning their tress," says she, sighing; "seems like it was

"I'd be mortified to death," says Mary B. "And yet what could we do with him? What do New York women do with their babie when they want to go to matinees? Cousing Lydia," says she, very resolute, "there's an her elbow into a woman who pushed her. easy way of doing everything else in this city, and the baby question is no new one, and I don't believe but what there's an easy, patent way of disposing of them temporarily. Perhaps that ticket man has an ar-

rangement." "Seems likely," says I. "Anyway, I'll ask. And I'll tell him we'll take two tick ets if he'll take Frederick G., so as to make it a kind of object for him." And so I did. My! but you ought to have heard him laugh! Said he wasn't an orphan asylum "Why I'd be knee-deep in infants if I went into that business," says he. "Why don't you send him-wherever you're board-

"We're not boarding," says I, with digni ty. "We're stopping at the Coleman House; been there a week. As to sending himsend him how?"

"By a messenger boy," says he, winking to a man in the back of his office. "Send my baby by a boy who'd like as not set him down on the door-step and go to a fire! Never!" says Mary B. "I know boys, sir."

"Ah! but not messenger boys," says he "they are different from plain, ordinary boys.'

At this the man behind him went off in fit of laughter. And I said, very severe, for I thought they were trying to be funny at our expense-says I-"What is the exact difference between them?"

"Why, the messengers are responsible to the company," says he, "and are used to handling everything, from poodle-dogs up to coupon bonds."

"Then you'd advise us to trust them?" says I, "instead of taking our baby to the play?

"I advise nothing, madam," said he, very short. "But children are a nuisance in a theatre. Will you have tickets?"

Well, his manner sort of upset me, 1 pose; for I took the tickets, and Mary B. and me went next door but two for a boy, without seeing anything out of the way in the idea. But then -we'd seen so many queer things done in the city that we was past surprise; and if anyone had said telechild no town, we'd have handed him over,

and stood by to see it done. So Mary B. walked up to the young man at the desk, and says she, very off-hand, "I want a nice, steady boy to take my baby to the Coleman House."

"Certainly," says he, equally careless 'What name, madam? Mary B. Gardener. All right. Here, 48, take this child to Coleman House; leave it. Who shall he ask for,

"Why, that's so," says Mary B. "Who

shall he ask for?" "Why, I don't know," says I, meditating.

"I'm not judging. I was only thinking of "I s'pose, new, he couldn't just sit there tide," says 1, pointing this remark by anothwith him till we came, could he?" says I, er look at her sacque, which looked as though very bland, to the young man. "Of course it had a gathering-string in each seam. we'd pay him whatever was right."

"Yes, you could pay him by the hour," says the young man. "But then-" says I, "he must be fed at

three o'clock, and the boy must-" "Here, 48; come here and take your in" structions from this lady," calls he, very curt. But then-I didn't blame him a mite, for he was dreadful busy.

Well, 48 came up smiling; and he was a real lovely boy, in a nice clean blue uniform. And he said he "guessed he'd get along all right, 'cause he was used to minding babies at home, and liked 'em; and wouldn't go to for these wide hats; and its becoming, isn't any fires, or set Frederick G. down once till he reached the hotel." And after promising allthis, he picked up Frederick G., who took to him at once, and putting the bottle in his pocket, started off whistling.

"And now." says I to the clerk, "pleas give us a receipt kind of quick, because we're going to a matinee."

"We don't give any receipts, madam," says he. "When the messenger delivers flattering, for you'll never find anybody who the goods he gets his check signed, and returns it tous, so that we know everything defects is perfectly natural, while at the is correct." With that he went on writing, and seemed to think he'd settled everything satisfactorily. But then-he hadn't, to my way of thinking; and I just give him a piece there. We settled to go to the theatre, and of my mind, and let him know we were not to be imposed on if we were from the country. And when I got through he looked at me exasperated, scribbles a few words on a scrap of an envelope, shoves it at me, and sufficient. Good-morning."

tossing up her head. "She could be engaged And this is what he wrote: this minute if she'd a mind to. But she's "Received in good condition, one baby. not in such a hurry as some." N.B.-Company not responsible for breakso. But here we are at our hotel; and l

Kind of an informal, queer-sounding rewon't ask to have you come in," says I, very There's the hasty style, as though you was ceipt, wasn't it? But then-as I said to pointed, "for its late, and we're all beat very important and busy, which is very Mary B., 'twasn't really necessary to have

So she slipped it in her glove, and we marched into the theatre, congratulating ourselves on having disposed of Frederick G. in such a cityfied style.

"Now, Mary B.," says I, as we settled ourselves in our seats and shook out the mean by a 'Musical Extravaganza.' "

But then-we didn't find out; for, as I said to Mary B., the dresses of the women was constructed on a cool and economical pattern, and far from extravagant. "There is certainly no waste of material," says I, rather sarcastic.

"Is'pose they think if the gown looks kind of fluffy and fairy-like, its immaterial about the stuff," says Mary B., blushing.

And it certainly did. But then-it was dreadful pretty and funny, and I sha'n't if I hadn't been so worried, for Hyasset never forget it, specially the premiere danseuse, which, I believe, is French for the first old lady of the ballet. She featured old Nancy Quad (the last Indian in Hyasset) ough to be her twin, if you could picture Nancy decked out in a short white dress and a big blue hat, coming catacorned across a theatre on one leg, while the other beat time to the music, and she smiling determined at the audience, as much as to say, "How's that considering my years?"

However, it was splendid. And when the death. curtain went down for good I could have cried, and Mary B. felt similar. panted. "What shall we do? ob, Cousin

"Cousin Lydia, I'd like to be a play-ac-Lydia! Cousin Lydia!" reinteresting than being a farmer's wife that?" cried Sarah. and working f'rever and f'rever."

"Don't talk wild, Mary B.," says I. "Well, I don't care! I do think so," says ne, crowding out in the aisle, and jerking

"Look at that Puss-in-Boots girl," says she, scowling. "She don't have to cook, and milk, and churn, and scrub, and tend baby, and wear her life out in a desert like Hyas-

"Don't fly in the face of Providence," says I. "'Elephants mustn't dance on tightropes,' and if you had been intended for a play-actress, Providence wouldn't have located you in Hyasset. It's all for the best.' "Is it?" says she, dropping down the corners of her mouth. "Well, I hope Provi dence won't put it into Frederick G.'s head to start another tooth to-night, for I don't seem to feel inspired to sit up with him There!

"Oh I guess he won't," says I, very soothing; "and I guess we'd better step along kinder quick; it's nearly dark. And Mary B.," says I, "p'r'aps we needn't mention having been to the theatre. You know-" Here I shut my mouth with a snap, for right in front of us, advancing with a horror struck expression, was Sarah Hodges, who owed Mary B. a grudge for cutting her daughter out, and was the biggest gossip in Hyasset. Of course 'twasn't any use to pretend we did'nt see her, so 1 put a bold face on it, and rushed right up to her, and says I, "Well, now, who'd have thought of

seeing you here, Sarah?" "I cal'ate you didn't," says she, eying the theatre very grim. Then dropping her eyes to our clothes, she eyed them cross-eyed, and says she, "You seem to have done con-

siderable shopping." "Of course we have," says I, with a pitying look over her from bonnet to shoes; "and I s'pose you've come to get your summer things too?" Which was mean of me, 'caus I knewshe had that slate-colored alpaca suit made by Miss Meeger, a nice woman, but a dreadful poor hand to fit. She couldn't never seem to keep her mind on who she was planning for, so ten to one your dress would maybe fit some one in the next parish. but was painful to behold on you. But

"I came to get a new set of 'uppers,' and got a lovely one for twelve dollars," snaps Sarah. Here she smiled very bitter, and showed us the new uppers, glistening like a row of tombstones seen through the little end of a spy-glass. "As for clothes," she continued, in a higher key, "I consider Hyasse things more suitable for a farmer's wife than city things," says she, glaring at Mary B.'s French Directory hat and coat and my new Irish peasant circular, of the cut of Conne

gone! and my baby is lost." with which she mara. "Every one to their taste," says I, very careless. "These are our 'come-seldom-high old-festival' things, and we don't cal'ate to clerk, opening the door. "Two of you boys feed chickens, nor churn, and so forth, in carry this young lady to her room -139. And em; but we do cal'ate not to go to meeting you," says he, turning round very sudden to looking like we'd been washed in by the Sarah-"you are of no use here; you go and

help Mrs. Gardener, while this lady and straighten out this matter."

"H'm! Well, it's none of my affair," says

"But I must say," says she, "that it's a

very queer place for two consistent church

nembers to go. And, good gracious! where's

"He's at our hotel, in good hands," I

"Yes, she's further along in years than

"I don't know about that," says Sarah,

"Seems so," says I, very cordial-"seems

"Well, I'm beat out too," persisted Sarah,

'so I'll step in and see Frederick G. while

I'm resting. Unless," says she, with a

screwy smile-"unless there's something you

"I don't call to mind any secret murder

or whatever," says I, dryly, with an exas-

perated look at Mary B. "So step into the

parlor, and we'll wait there while Mary B.

Sarah, sitting down and staring about very

patronizing. "How much might you pay?"

"I might pay ten dollars a day if I had

"It's only for the room," says I, "meals

wasn't on Sarah, and that's a fact. I was

"What about him?" says I, scared to

"The boy-hasn't been here at all !" she

But then-I didn't stop to answer her

tilt, and following her Sarah , wild with cu-

"Do you mean to tell me that Mary B

Gardener's baby hasn't come home yet?

"There has not been any child sent her

"Excuse me, sir, but you're mistaken,

boy and a bottle of milk in a blue uniform

who is responsible by the company. But

then-there's no trusting boys, and we've a

eccipt anyway, and we demand that child-'

"Perhaps there's a bottle of milk in a blu

niform loose about the hotel, Charley,'

says a very pert young fellow, who was lean-

"Sent Frederick G. by a messenger? Well

"You hush up, Sarah Hodges!" says

turning on her so sharp that she jumped

"And hand over that receipt, Mary B.,"

"Oh yes, the receipt. Here it is," say

"Front! coupe for 214. Front! tell that

lady we can't go through all that rigmarole.

Her guests must be shown into the parlor

Front! show this gentleman No. 12." And

so on, till he had to stop for breath, when he

looked at the scrap of paper Mary B. had

given him, and says he, with a half smile:

"This is a theatre check, madam. Now

kindly step in the reception-room," says he,

coming out from the office and leading the

shutting the door in the face of the gaping

loungers. "You see, the boy has proba-

bly forgotten the address, and your receipt

will have his number and office on, so we

can telephone over and find out where h

"But I gave it to you," says Mary B.

"A theatre check," groaned Sarah,

"Oh, this is a theatre check," says he

"A theatre check!" shricked poor Mary

B., tearing off her gloves, and hunting wild-

ly through her pockets and bag. "It's gone!

improved matters by going into strong hys-

"Great Scot! Here, Front!" cried the

"Now give me the receipt," says he,

ing on the counter staring at Mary B.

receipt. Kindly let me see it."

vell! well!" greaned Sarah.

says I.

way.

very impatient.

" Pardon me, madam," he interrupted.

to-day," says he, very decided.

'there is no child here."

"Boy? Hasn't bro

pere.

one of the best rooms," says I, "but I

"Well, that ain't much," says Sarah,

'Seems to be a nice little hotel," says

don't care to have me see."

gets the key from the office."

haven't, so I pay four dollars."

we people and a baby."

of marrying now, hasn't she?"

And Sarah let him bow her out as meek as Moses. But then—he was a powerful "H'm! in leed!" says she, snapping down masterful man, used to having his own way. her new uppers very victors. "Well, I "Now," says he to me, "you seem to guess Hyasset can bear it. There's a provhave a head on your shoulders. Where did erb you remind me of, ending, 'are soon you leave this child, Mrs.-er-" parted.' And you've been to the theatre too, "Purvine," says I-"Lydia Purvine."

"Well, Mrs Parvine, where was this of-"I have," says I, very calm; for I wasn't going to let her see I was provoked at having

"Next door but two to the theatre." save I, feeling that things would go all right now we had a man at the helm.

"What theatre?" says he, impatient. "I don't know," says I, which sounded

lost my senses almost from fright and anx-"Uptown or down?" says he "I don't know," says I.

foolish. But then-I didn't know, having

said, giving Mary B. a nudge, "and it's time "Grant me patience!" says he. we were there too, as we're going back todo you know, madam?" morrow, and have all our packing to do. "Nothing," says I. dolefully: "but So we'll say good night. S'pose we'll see could't I go round to all the messengers you on the train to-morrow," says I, as a.

"Take you all night," says he. "Mean But then-Sarah wasn't taking hints. time this confounded baby may be lost, run Says she: "Oh, I'll walk right along with over, drowned. I never heard of such a peryou. I've got through my errands, so I'll formance-never! Just like a woman. I have a plenty of time to see Frederick G. tell you," says he, with a triumphant look, My! he's just too cute! As my Sally says, We'll put the affair in the hands of the it's a wonder Mary B. can bear him out of police. Ought to have done that first. Wait her sight. But Sally is different from most here, and I'll telephone them."

places till I hit the right one?"

"Stop, sir!" I cried. "I won't have it There never was a Gardener in the hands of most of 'em," says I, very composed. "I the police yet, and poor little Frederick G. s'pose she's about give up all ho-um-idea sha'n't be."

"But you don't understand," says he. "I understand too well," says I, rushing at the door. "I'll go myself."

"Wait, Mrs. Par- Oh, the deuce! Mrs -What's your name?" cries he, running after me. "Wait. Take a bell-boy with you, you'll get lost too."

"I've had a genteel sufficiency of boys." says I, and slammed the door in his face, and set off buck-a-tilt down the street To be Continued.

A Pair of Silver Handcuffs.

There is a Le Droit Park young lady who wears a unique bracelet. It is a pair of silver handcuffs of the most approved pattern, and joined by a short silver chain. They were presented to her by Inspector Byrnes, of New York City. She had the n on at Carroll Hall the other afternoon, where a rehearsal of the minuet for the repetition of the " Mother Goose" entertainment was in progress.

A well-known and popular East Washington gentleman and the beautiful daughter of a prominent Democratic official were present, and laughingly requested to be handcuffed together. Their request was complied with, and the owner of the handcuffs took her place in the minuet.

s extra." Which I never should have said It was all a great joke and very, very would consider it wilful waste; but my mind amusing, but by the time the minuet had been running for half an hour the handcuffed dreadful afraid Mary B. would let out about ones were ready to be released. But the the messenger boy, and I knew just what a custodian of the key was not ready. She story Sarah would make of that. As for was obstinate. To their entreaties she turned Sarah, she felt there was a mystery of some a deaf ear. She was very busy. She had to kind, so she was talking equally at random; attend to the minuet. They had been anxand so we had it back and forth till Mary B. ious to be handcuffed. Surely they weren't flew into the room, white as a sheet, dropped tired of each other's company so soon? into a chair, and gasped out, " Frederick

So she danced another half-hour, while the inwilling couple put in their time hating her, hating each other and hating themselves. An hour. Wouldn't she please set them free? No, indeed! They were her prisoners. He will wake in the morning and creep from They appealed to the young lady's mother. She was powerless. Her daughter had been and put on his paper dressing-gown and rought up modern fashion

Then the young lady teased them. She made ostentatious presence of going home. but flew to the office, Mary B. after me, full She said the key was lost. She was very says I, to one of the clerks. "He left us at dreadful if they had to stay handcuffed the put on his paper shoes, paper hat and paper half past one, promising to come straight to a blacksmith shop and have her beautiful bracelets filed all to pieces. Why didn't they mind their own business anyway and let her bracelets be on her own wrists where ays I. "We sent Frederick G. up by a nice

hey belonged? Finally, after about two hours of tenterhooks and anguish, the sly minx found the key and set the suffering couple loose. But the gossips do say that a promising match is nipped in the bud. The lady and gentleman got a fair idea of each other's disposition and temper under provocation, which effectually settled all thoughts of a further trial.-Washington Post.

She Ruled the Roost

"Be quiet! Don't you see this is not a joke?" says the clerk, very fierce. Then, Never did the heroine of a play receive turning to Mary B., says he: "You say you such sympathy from the spectators as was sent your child here by a messenger and got accorded the leading lady of a little scene enacted at the Leland Hotel in Chicago, says a correspondent of the Minneapolis Journal. During the afternoon an attractive couple ure of his attire wae a huge white necktie. The young lady was taller and more portly Mary B., fumbling in her glove in a dazed than her companion, and possessed a very grave, over which will be raised a paper way, and handing over a scrap of paper to ruddy complexion. the clerk, who took it, and kept on calling,

To a casual observer it was evident that both were from the country and that they were about to take part in an event of great import to them. The young man approach ed the clerk and said he wanted to registe "Fred Hastings and friend."

Mr. Squires dipped his pen in ink, whe his guest exclaimed: "Hold on, you needn't write that. You wait an hour and I'll write that different."

He ordered a cab and drove to the house of a preacher, returning in about an hour. "Now I'll register," he said, as he smiled broadly, and wrote "Fred Hastings and Wife," with a big W.

The newly married gentleman then joined

Mrs. Hastings in the reception room. He was not seen again till about 6 o'clock, when he skated across the rotunda like a man on rollers. He was brimful of happiness, combined with other good things. It seems that he had surreptitiously crooked his elbow many times during the afternoon, and the last "geeser" was telling.

Standing in the center of the rotunda he pulled a large wad of money from his inside pocket and declared he intended to 'blow' it all in. This was Mrs. Hastings' cue, and she emerged from the reception room and walked straight to her hubby. In silence she gazed fiercely at him for a few

seconds. The spectators, and there were many, look ed on and wondered. The suspense was clined, and, when I entered, was engaged in swoop, grabbed her bad-acting husband by the arm.

"Come on," she ordered. "You are marshines with me."

Meekly he followed the "man of the lost to sight. The scene was intensely dramatic and hugely enjoyed.

Too Many Calls on the Lawd.

"And thar's some of us who run to the Lawd too often," said the preacher. "We's dun botherin' Him with trash and tryin' to shoulder off our burdens. It won't do you 'uns any good to fall on yer knees if yer mule gits sick or yer hogs stray away, or the cabin springs a leak. The Lawd hain't up thar to be bothered with trifles. He's a-expectin' everybody to have common sense. and to git out and doctor their own mule and hunt up their own hogs.

"There's ole Steve Parshall, fur instance. He's a-botherin' the Lawd more'n all the rest of the folks in the county. If he has a bile on his leg he draps down and axes the Lawd to take it away. He'll hire a nigger to plant his co'n, and then, instead of gwine ter work at the weeds hisself later on, he'll put in a hull hour axin' the Lawd to gin him a full crap. I tell ye the Lawd hain't gwine ter do it. He hain't up thar' fur that purpose."

"Kin I pray when my old man is took sick?" asked a woman who had come alone "That's a-cording," he answered. "The

Lawd hain't gwine ter send no angel down to tell ye to make a mustard plaster and git up a redness on yer ole man's chist, and He hain't gwine to put no handwritin' on the wall tellin' ye what's good fur bilius fever or rheumaticks. He's expectin' ye to know all that and a good deal mo', and prayers hain't got nuthin' ter do with it."

"My woman's bin prayin' fur rain," said farmer, who had come barefooted and without coat or vest.

"She won't git it!" emphatically replied the preacher. "When the Lawd made this yere world in six days He fixed up the weather and set her going, and He doan' hev nuthin' to do with wetness or dryness. That's Natur', and yer ole woman kin w'ar her teeth out prayin' and 'twon't do no good."

For two long hours he discoursed and answered questions by turn, and for straight shots and horse sense he could not be sarpassed. In closing, he said:

"I hain't dun gwine ter ask the Lawd to nelp yer co'n or turnips, or to gin ye fine ciothes and greenbacks. I'm gwine to humbly beg that He will, in His own good way, make ve mo' fitten fur the life ter come. Pore, fitless, sinful critters, let us kneel in prayer."

The Age of Paper.

We live in paper houses, wearpaper clothing, and sit on paper cushions in paper cars rolling on paper wheels. We do a paper business over a paper counter, buying paper goods, paying with paper money or charging them up in paper books, and deal in paper stock on paper margins. We row races in paper boats for paper prizes. We go to paper theatres, where paper actors play to paper audiences.

As the age develops the coming man will be more deeply enmeshed in the paper net. under his paper clothing on his paper bed, carpets, down paper stairs, and, seating himself in a paper chair, will read the paper news in the morning paper. A paper bell much perturbed over the loss of the key; she | will call him to his breakfast, cooked in a valued the key very highly. She searched paper oven, served on paper dishes, laid on for it high and low. Wouldn't people please a paper cloth on a paper table. He will wipe help her to find her key. It would be so his lips with a paper napkin, and having rest of their lives. They would have to go | coat, and taken his paper cane, he will walk on a paper pavement, or ride in a paper car-

riage to his paper office. He will organize paper enterprises and make paper profits. He will go to Europe on paper steamships and navigate the air in paper balloons. He will smoke paper tobacco in a paper pipe, lighted with a paper match. He will write with a paper pencil, whittle paper sticks with a paper knife, go fishing with a paper fishing rod, a paper line, and a paper hook, and put his catch in a paper basket. He will go shooting with a paper gun, loaded with a paper cartridge, and defend his country in paper forts with

paper cannon and paper bombs. Having lived his paper life and achieved paper fame and paper wealth, he will retire to paper leisure and die in paper peace. There will be a paper funeral, at which the mourners, dressed in paper crape, will wipe their eyes with paper handkerchiefs, and a America, there is only one spot on earth paper preacher will preach a sermon in a entered the hotel. The young man was paper pulpit from a paper text. He will lie Andaman Islands. The banana is cultivatabout 25 years of age. He appeared out of in a paper coffin wrapped in a paper shroud, place in the hostelry. The most showy fea. his name will be engraved on a paper plate, ics, between Key West and the Spanish and a paper hearse, adorned with paper plumes, will carry him to a paper-lined port, probably in Baracoa and Jamaica; but nument.

An Oklahama Gambler.

They arrested one of the gamblers the other day, and I went to see him in had been caught playing "thimble-rig," as what seemed to be the evidence of his crime -three split walnut shells-were conspicuously displayed on an adjoining table. "Thimble-rig," I may remark in passing, and the so-called "soap-game" are the only games to which the Common Council objects. All other games are tolerated, apparently. In fact, they enjoy the protection of the law and are regularly licensed. Thus, game in which any single bet is limited to 25 cents pays a license of \$5 a month. If

The Oklahoma City "pen" is as yet tent. Under its sheltering shade, behind a table, constructed of rough pine boards, sat the prisoner. He was a young man-scarce ly twenty-five years old-but on his pitted face were outlined the vices and the exces- at its head, comprising the Moluccas, Celses of a lifetime. His present plight evi dently did not trouble him very much. To him it seemed rather like a huge joke to be guarded by a couple of gawky policemen fresh from the plow they had left less than a month before in the cane-brakes of Arkansas. He was rather good-naturedly in-

the limit is 50 cents, the license is raised to

\$10; if above 50 cents, to \$15.

broken by the leading lady, who, with a slying chaffing his two captors. They in return, looked upon him with something very akin to awe. The recital of his adventures în Colorado, in California, in New ried now and you can't cut up any monkey Mexico and elsewhere made him in their eyes an awful wicked man-and an awful wicked man is always so interesting to the house" to the elevator, and they were soon average duffer. He didn't know exactly how to size me up at first, but presently he must have suspected that his talk was becoming a little too silly, for he stopped suddenly and called to one of the policemen:

"I think I'll write to Ma." Paper and pencil were put before him. In about fifteen minutes the supply of the former was exhausted. He called for more. As soon as it was brought he remarked: "I'll now write to the girly-girly."

He would have kept this up indefinitely, had there not arisen just then a confused noise of voices on the outside of the tent, Amid the din you could hear threats which left no doubt as to their intent. The gambler's cheek blanched, but he regained his self-possession the minute he saw the chief of the police enter the tent with a reinforcement of deputies. Stepping outside I saw about fifty cowboys, boomers and others who, as I afterward [ascertained, had been rictimized by the gambler, and who had ome with the intention of "mauling" their man, if indeed they did not mean worse.

"Any particular business in hand?" I inquired of the man nearest to me, with as knowing a wink as I could summon.

"Well," replied the fellow unconcernedly, "the trouble is the cottonwood frees down in the bottom are not quite strong enough. The telegraph poles might do, and everybody here has got a rope. We could have a little fun, I think, if they'll let us." It was with some difficulty that the gang was induced to depart.

On Monday the trial took place. The prisoner pleaded his own case, and I must confess that excepting that celebrated defence of gambling made by Barry Lyndon in his memoirs I never read or heard a defence more cleverly put than this was. The City Attorney was completely rattled, and it was evident before the trial had proceeded many minutes that the gambler had succeeded in gaining the sympathy of the crowd gathered in the tent. They applauded the culprit. and encouraged him in every conceivable way to be insolent to the presiding magistrate. It was in vain that the latter stamped with his feet and cried: "Order, gentlemen, order; you must pre

rve order."

The prisoner argued the simple-minded City Attorney out of his boots, as it were: lenying the constitutionality of the proceedings in toto, and declaring that the judge had no more right to occupy the seat he did then, than he (the prisoner) had.

"Fined \$50 and costs," calmly remarked the court as the gambler finished his perora-

" Fifty dollars?" queried the gambler, with sadness not unmixed with indignation in his voice. "Fifty dollars? Fine me \$50? Only \$50? Well, well, has it come to this?"? What do you mean, sir?"

ost in thought or addressing an imaginary audience, "well, well, if this isn't the greatest, the softest, the juiciest snap going!"

"Only \$50!" continued the gambler, as if

And then he delved into his pockets and roduced roll after roll of bills. "Got any change for a \$500 bill?" he re-

marked carelessly. The little judge reddens with anger and vexation. He has never seen a \$500 bill in is life.

"The judgment is for \$50 and costs, sir" -with emphasis on the "costs." "What are the costs, any way?" inquired

he prisoner. The costs are no more, probably than \$5, but the little judge is mad, and he proposes to make this impudent fellow feel the full weight of his wrath. So he says in a voice

trembling with emotion, while the crowd is scarcely able to repress a titter: "Twenty-five dollars." "Twenty-five dollars-that makes altogether \$75. Well, now, you're talking about decent figure," coolly says the gambler. And then he puts down the money, and with

a "ta-ta" walks out of the tent-a free man. Half an hour afterward he has rigged up an able-bodied faro-game in the principal street of the town, and the little judge is facing his prisoner of the morning, with a pile of chips in front of him, anxiously watching the turn of the cards. Such is the power of the ruling passion in

Oklahoma. -N. Y. Tribune.

It may be interesting for lovers of the luscious banana to know, that while it is cultivated most extensively in parts of tropical where it produces seed-and that is in the ed in luxuriant profusion in tropical Ameri-Main. It is most largely produced for exnotwithstanding that it arrives from these localities to the United States at the rate of millions of bunches per month, great steamer loads, the plant can only be propagated there by cuttings, roots and "suckers," but it can be produced from seed in one place the "pen." I don't know what the on earth only, and that is on the Andaman charge was against him, but presumably, he Islands. Why this is I am not able to say The Andamans are a group of thickly-

> tude. The population is both barbarous and scanty, and the islanders bear no resemblance whatever, either in physical features or language, to the neighboring Asiatic islanders. In 1793, the Great Andamans received an English colony, but it was withdrawn, however, in 1795. Since 1857, the Andamans have been a penal settlement for mutineers and criminals. In 1872, Lord Mayo, gover-

wooded islands toward the east side of the

Bay of Bengal, between 10° and 14° of

north latitude, and about 93? of east longi-

by the convicts. It is physically, however, that the Andanans deserve mention, not for anything in themselves, but from their being a portion of the long archipelago, which, with Tirmos ebes, the Phillipines and Formosa on one side; and on the other side the Sanda Isles. Java, Sumatra, the Nicobars and the Andamans, the outline only requiring to be filled up in imagination, in order to produce a eningula, harmonizing more or less wil the other southern projections of the world, Hindoostan, Africa and South America."— Massachusetts Ploughman.

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CUPID WORSTED.

Listen to his story;

Thore's a roguish little archer Who besets us all alike; Who besets us all allac;
No care he knows if friend or foes
His heedless arrows strike.
The proudest he will vanquish, "Now," he said, "I shall get the Walsing-The sagest he'll deceive; o, friend, beware and have scars Lest his tale you believe. ham lot back." "Will Mr. Follett be obliged to sell it!"

Let him tell it through But take it not au serieum. Whatever else you do. He knows when men are weakest; He knows when women yield; His arrows fly ere you and I Suspect he's in the field.
When some fair maid seems fairest
'Tis time to have a care; With roguish wile and cunning smile Be sure he's lurking there.

Be sure it is his doings, Though the eyes be black or blue: But take it not au serieux, Whatever else you do. Would you pay this merry youngster For the many tricks he's played, Would leave forlern and laugh to scorn

The traps the rogue has laid? Then follow where he leads you. But keep a bright lookout
To reap the spoils and skip the toils; Take care what you're about.

Listen to his story
As though you thought it true;
But take it not au serieux, Whatever else you do.
--Mary E. Vandyne, in Harper's Weekly.

A NEIGHBOR'S REVENGE. It Was Not Less Sweet Because

It Was Slow in Coming. "Never will I forgive Follett," said Robert Murdock, with bitter energy.
"Never is a long day," said his wife,

"That may be, but I mean what I say, nevertheless," he rejoined.
"That is hardly Christian, Robert."

"It's human, at any rate," he retorted. "You can't deny that he has served me a "I do not deny it. I was certainly surprised to find that he could treat you in so

ungentlemanly a manner." singham lot, considering that it would greatly rise in value within the next five ears, for reasons which I detailed to him. He advised me to do so, and the next morning posted over to the heirs and secured it self. If that wasn't mean, I should like to know what is."

"I agree with you on that point. But I hope he may come to see its meanness him-

"No chance for that. He's as mean as dirt, and cares only for his own in Certainly it did seem that Mr. Murdock had a right to complain. The Walsingham lot contained five acres, which, for special reasons known to him, was likely to become valuable at no distant day. For this reason he had for a year past desired to possess it. The death of the owner, necessitating a sale, opened to him the coveted opportunity But he was indiscreet enough to communicate his intention to his neighbor, with the result already mentioned.

It was not until two days afterward that he accidentally met Follett at the village store. With some embarrassment in his manner. Follett said: "Good-morning, Mr. Murdock."

Murdock looked him full in the face and then retired to another part of the store. Follett flushed at this decided rebuff, which had been witnessed by several others who were well acquainted with both parties. "What is the matter with Murdock?"

asked an acquaintance.

"I don't know, I'm sure. If he don't want to speak to me, he needn't."
"I thought you were good friends.
Didn't you spend Wednesday evening at his

"Yes." said Follett, with an air of con-

"I didn't know he was apt to take offense so easily. What have you done to offend "That he can tell best," said Follett, evi-

dently tried by the subject. "I have no time nor inclination to inquire into a matter of so you!"

d silence. He was not a man to talk over | sorry his wrongs, as he considered them, with anybody and every body. But he preserved a chilling silence when he met Foliettin the street, and never in any way acknowledged

This was annoying to Follett, who, though he had made a capital bargain, did not find it quite as pleasant as he had anticipated. He could not help acknowledging to himself that he had served Murdock a thoroughly mean trick. There were times, in fact, when he felt almost willing to cede the lot with all its advantages to Murdock for the brought himself quite to the point, how-ever. Indeed, he would have found t extremely difficult to broach the subect, so repellant was the manner of the man he had injured. Meanwhile, Murdock had vowed within himself that if ever a opportunity presented itself he would revenge himself upon Follett. This declaration he made to his wife, and, being a Christian woman, she received it with ur gent remonstrances, but without having the effect of shaking her husband's pur

"It's all very well to talk, Mary," he said. "You don't know how I wanted that field; how I had set my heart upon it, in fact, and for that scoundrel to step in between me and my desire was villainous.' Idon't defend it nor do I speak in his

behalf, but on yours." "Yes. It will produce a bad effect upon your character to cherish such a spirit of bitterness and such a thirst for revenge." "As to that, Mary, I won't argue. I will only say this: If the time ever comes when James Follett stands in my power, let him look to himself !!!

"I am sorry to hear you speak so, Robert," said his wife. "I did not think you were so revengeful." "I don't think I am generally disposed Wish my neighbors or any one else evil;

but I do hope that James Follett will live to repent bitterly the wrong he has done me." So do I. Repentance is the best atonement for wrong-doing." one thing, and I another, "You mean

Mary, That I can see well enough. We had better not discuss the matter any longer. You are a woman and it is natural for you the for you to be gentle and forgiving, I suppose. I am a man, and when I am injured, I know it and feel it; and as to forgiving or feeling friendly toward the man who injured me, it's what I can't do. I shall never forgive Follett as long as I live." Mrs. Murdock sighed gently as her hus-

band said these words. She perceived that he was thoroughly in earnest, and that her astrances were of no avail. Mr. Follett was a man who, in the country town where he lived, was ac-

counted rich. He was one of the leading ar -payers, and therefore held a prominent Position. But in an evil hour for his worldy prosperity he invested an amount nearly working-women would scarcely take the equal to his entire property in a Lake Su-perior copper mine, by which he expected to realize a handsome addition to his time to indulge in. fortune. But in the course of four months the bubble burst, and nothing was saved from the wreck. The news burst upon James Follett like a clap of thunder in a clear sky. He had so wrapped himself in dreams of large wealth that the change to utter ruin was overwhelming. When he appeared on the street after the tidings, he often enough for purposes of cleanliness, appeared on the street after the tidings, he seemed at least five years older. To Robert Murdock, on the contrary, it

Follett had been about on a par so far as worldly means were concerned. But his property remained intact, while the latter had nothing left.

"Yes; and not that only, but all that he possesses." "Poor man! I pity him." "I don't," said her husband, emphatically.
"But consider what a blow it must be to him to lose his entire fortune at one stroke."
"Yes, he will feel bad enough; but it

serves him right for the mean trick he played upon me."
"It was mean, I grant; but now he is in trouble you can surely afford to forget it.' "I shall never forget it. I intended, Mary, to build a house on a portion of the lot. Now

I can probably get possession of it and carry out my original design." "Then, after all, the evil will be repaired." "Yes; but not because Follett is willing. Probably the bitterest part of his disap-pointment will be the thought that he can

no longer thwart me." "I think you misjudge him." "I don't believe I do."
So ended the conversation. Others were

brief illness died.

held, in which Mrs. Murdock andeavored, but in vain, to modify the bitterness of her husband's prejudice. Meanwhile things went worse and worse with poor Follett. His oldest child was

When Robert Murdock saw his careworn and grief-stricken face, then for the first time a sentiment of pity stirred him. The change was so great between Mr. Follett, bright and animated as he had been before his misfortunes came upon him, and now, that his enemy must certainly have had a hard heart not to feel some compassion for him. Then he, too, became sick-a result rational enough under the complication of misfortunes. The sickness lasted for four weeks, and he emerged from it the ghost of

his former self.
His ruin was found to be complete. Two hundred dollars alone remained of his once handsome property. He must at once do something for his support. Under the cir-cumstances some of his friends thought of "Ungentlemanly! I should think it was.
It was only night before last that I announced my intention of buying the Walsingham let considering that I announced my intention of buying the Walsingham let considering that I announced my intention of buying the Walsingham let considering that I announced my intention of buying the Walsingham let considering the Walsingham let considering the Walsingham let considering the Walsingham let make the wals are the wals was one difficulty in the way. Robert Mur dock's influence was great and being inti-mately acquainted with the member of Congress for the district, could probably defeat the plan. James Follett said this in a de sponding tone when the plan was broached

"It won't do," he said; "Murdock will op-

But Robert Murdock was restored to his better self. He quietly wrote a note to his friend, the member of Congress, urging Follett's claims. This was sufficient fortnight later Follett received intelligence of his appointment from the member him-self, accompanied by the intimation that he had acted upon the recommendation of Robert Murdock.

Mr. Follett read this communication. It

was the first intimation he had had of the change in his enemy's feelings and produced a wonderful effect upon him. It made him, moreover, utterly ashamed of his former act of meanness.

Acting on the impulse of the moment he seized his hat and hurried toward Robert Murdock's house, which for years he had not entered. The servant received him with a look of surprise, and ushered him into the sitting-room. Robert Murdock en-

"Murdock," he said, with emotion, "I have come to thank you for your noble kindness to one who has so little deserved it."
"Then you have got the office?"

"Yes; thanks to your kindness." "I am glad of it. I had not heard the result of my application."
"Now you must let me apologize for what I have long been ashamed of—my purchase of the Walsingham lot."

"We won't talk of it now."
"You can have it now. That must go with
the rest of my property." "I will gladly buy it at a fair price; but I am sincerely sorry for your losses.' "Thank you, Murdock. How little I knew

"I am afraid you knew me only too well.

Murdock heard this, and it seemed to him

Murdock heard this, and it seemed to him

must added to injury. However, he was unfeeling enough to exult; but a better ually speaking." deigned not a word, but preserved a digni- feeling succeeded, and now I am truly

"Will you forget the past and look upon me as a friend, bound to you by no ordinary ties of gratitude?" "On one condition."

"And that is-"That while you are settling up your affairs, you and your wife will become my

guests. We have a large house and will make you at home." The reconciliation between Robert Murdock and James Follett was a nine days' wonder in the village; but it served as an

introduction to a lasting friendship, which was a source of mutual comfort and pleasure. There is more than one quarrel that might be concluded happily if people would take more pains to understand each other, and, by kindness and forbearance, appeal to their higher and nobler natures .- Horatio Alger, in Yankee Blade. Coffee Artificially Made.

According to A. Stutzer, in the Zeitschrift fur angewandte Chemie, the manufacture of artificial coffee from burnt flour or meal is carried on by certain firms in Cologne. The artificial beans are made in specially devised machines and resemble closely in appearance the natural ones. They can be readily distinguished from the natural beans by their property of sinking when immersed in ether, as genuine coffee beans float on that liquid. Strong oxidizing agents do not decolorize the artificial product so rapidly as natural coffee.

Dyspepsia and Religion. The thin, pious man who is continually groaning over the wickedness of the world

is more troubled with dyspepsia than blessed WOMAN'S CROWNING GLORY.

The Proper Way of Cleaning, Brushing and Dressing the Hair.

A rich mass of hair that when uncoiled can easily be sat upon by the fortunate possessor is a beauty of itself, yet, strange to say, it has less to do with producing the effect of beauty than almost any other attribute. Complexion, eyes, nose, mouth, all count for more in the general summing up.

It is strange, too, writes Ella Rodman Church in Harper's Bazar, to note how frequently this gift is found where there is an entire absence of all other personal at-traction; and among German women of the working class, who are exceptionally plain, great masses of thick braids often cover the entire back of the head. A German prescription for promoting the growth of the hair is to wash it thoroughly once a week with the yelk of an egg well rubbed in among the partings, and afterward to rinse it off with cold soft water. A thorough drying and vigorous brushing complete the operation, which is one that

This formula has been improved by the addition of half a tea-cup of ammonia, a table-spoonful each of oil of bergamot and melted toilette soap (pure white Castile or palm), a teaspoonful of powdered borax, and a quart of rain-water, to be thoroughly mixed and kept in a covered jar for monthly washing of the scalp. This is ing injures the young growth.

The egg should first be besten to make

brought a stern, vindictive joy. He had it blend and rub in better; and before lived to see his enemy humbled. He and Mr. washing it is well to braid long hair in several braids, as this precaution keeps it from tangling. Braids and scalp should be thoroughly dried with a coarse towel, and the process assisted by sitting for an hour or so in the sun or by a fire.

Perfect cleanliness and patient brushing are recommended as the best restoratives for the thinning and breaking of the hair which is sure to follow the excessive use of pomades, many of which are highly injurious, and the piling up of hair on one head which grew on another. Much of the hair of commerce has been taken from the dead, and it heats and irritates the heads to which it is transferred. This, with the use of applications containing chemicals, has a most disastrous tendency, and many of the victims "have a crown where the hair straggles thinly over a painfully blushing skin, and partings that assume in their frightened eyes, as they look in the glass, the proportions of the gates of Gaza, or have a stubble of short wiry coarse growth, inclined to bristle up, and giving an infinity of trouble to keep in decent order.

Some toilette tables fairly bristle with bottles, boxes and jars containing "dressings" innumerable for the unfortunate locks, which thrive best, if one did but knowit, without any dressing whatever but that administered by a well-made, moderately stiff brush, varied by an occasional application of the hands. The latter gives a satiny gloss; and a country lady, whose hair always had a particularly neat, shining taken sick with scarlet fever, and after a appearance, was once detected in the act of ting her finger in her mouth for an extra touch to the front locks.

People who never indulge in an actual washing of the head, "for fear of taking cold," do not hesitate to wet the hair frequently with bay-rum and other applications, although this is a surer way of tak ing cold than a brisk washing of the entire head and an equally brisk drying. The latter, too, is far more cleansing and invigorating, and with proper precautions there is no danger of any ill effects.

Gentle and regular friction is the best of tonics to induce a healthy condition of the scalp and to restore the natural beauty of the hair when it has been lost through injurious treatment. A little ammonia in the water used for cleansing acts as a mild stimulant, also a homosopathic amount of tincture of cantharides. Brisk rubbing of the scalp with a raw onion, and after this a touch of honey, is said to work wonders; but all remedies are useless without regular and persevering brushing—fifty strokes night and morning, beginning at the very roots and going through the entire length of the hair.

Cutting the ends of the hair once a month is often recommended, but it is of little avail unless each hair is taken separately, as scarcely any two are of the same length.

This is a task that requires two or three hours in the execution, and it is said to pay if persevered in. Children's hair should not be cut unless it is thin, as the first silken growth is never restored; and with the Breton women, who have magnificent hair, it is always allowed to grow from in-

The color of hair has much to do with its beauty, and as a general thing the golden blonde is the most popular. Fortunate is she on whom nature has lavished these shining tresses, which give the possessor such a peculiarly youthful appearance. Many have been the attempts to imitate to terminate disastrously. Occasionally the lovely color is retained even beyond middle age, but ordinarily it is as evanescent as the youth it represents, and the golden haired girl of sixteen frequently becomes the brown-haired matron of thirty.

Miss Goldilocks has unconsciously lifted her red-haired sisters out of their Cinderella ashes, or those of them whose hair is on the russet rather than the orange tint. "the color of perfectly ripe corn," for the reason that hair of this peculiar shade comes next in beauty to the true chevelure dorce. It is not only beautiful, but distinguished looking. "Enter a room in dayight," says a writer on the toilette, "where there are women without bonnets or hats, and if there be one of them with bright, unmistakable red hair she will stand out from the rest with a never-failing prominence, which, if she be a pretty woman—and red-haired women have often great beauty of

An approach to the desirable tint may be obtained by using a preparation com-bounded of half a pint of rose water and three ounces of clean powdered gum-arabic, mixed and strained, after which one drop of aniline red should be added to give it a rosy tinge. This is also recommended to make the hair curl easily.

The worst hair-which is usually in streaks or patches of color-can be vastly improved by avoiding every thing like a stiff or conventional arrangement, whatever the fashion may be. Such hair should be loose and fluffy, in large waves and careless twists-not untidy, but picturesque. This causes the light to strike it in such a way that the inequalities of color are not

The ugly fashion of combing the hair from the neck to the very top of the head spoils the effect of the prettiest hair, and is becoming only to a small, perfectly shaped head. The bare apertures at the backs of bonnets afford an excellent opportunity for the study of phrenology, and the many un desirable "bumps" thus exposed to view might never have been suspected but for the unnatural withdrawal of their proper

WORK AND WORKERS.

NEW YORK bricklayers get \$4.50 for nine hours' work. Southern stove manufacturers have formed a trust.

MANY New York tailors work sixteen hours for \$7 per week. CLEVELAND painters won their appeal for 25 cents per hour all the year.

MASSACHUSETTS co-operative creameries make 60,000 pounds of butter yearly.

Wisconsin painters make about \$2 per day and \$343 per year; sign painters, \$694 per year, and paper-hangers \$556.

In 1888 we exported \$2,000,000 worth sewing machines and \$6,000,000 worth of steam engines and machinery.

A WHEELING firm says that the American laborer thinks while he works and an Italian simply works like a horse. SAXONY wool, the very finest in the world, comes from sheep that are a cross of

the Spanish upon the Saxon Merino. MOLDERS in a Milwaukee iron works accepted a cut from 31/4 to 2.6 per mold, but struck when obnoxious rules were made.

The fleece of ten goats and the work of several men for half a year are required to make a cashmere shawl a yard and a half square.

MR. DUVOLL, a Sonora (Cal.) Frenchman was worth \$1,000,000 a few years ago, made by striking gold. He lost it all in speculation and is now out of work.

AT San Francisco, says a letter to th Knights of Labor Journal, the wages of painters are \$3 for nine hours' work, but plenty are to be found for \$2.50. THE Government printing office now de

mands only eight hours' work of employes. The reduction of hours was brought about by the Typographical Union of Washington. THE National Textile Workers' Union, which holds a charter in the American Federation of Labor, now has a membership of 3.000, distributed among nineteen branches A corron fabric which has been patented in England has the appearance and soft feel of chamois leather, and it is guaranteed will not lose its special qualities when

washed. THE Canadian Labor Commission, in a recent report, suggests that the Government create official boards of arbitration for in that vicinity. Those who were engaged

settlement of disputes between employers and wage-workers. A BALTIMORE & OHIO railroad brakeman got \$850 damages for injuries caused in a railroad accident. The company claimed that it was not liable when the air-brakes

refused to do their work. THERE is a demand for labor in Montans It is said that at no time within the history of that Territory have so many important public works been contemplated or so many individual enterprises outlined.

THE custom of providing sick relief funds is on the increase among trades nions. The Wood-Turners' of New York, Painters', Nos. 2 and 3, of Philadelphia, and the Boston Shoe-Makers' Progressive unions are the latest to adopt the plan. THE Central Labor Federation in New

York is trying to induce the United German trades to unite with it. The main difficulty in the way is the fact that all the business of the latter organization is transacted in the German language. THE Central Labor Union of New York

has receded from its position in support of Sunday-closing laws. The workmen claim that if stores are closed on Sunday "the meat for their Sunday dinners would spoil if it were not delivered in the morning." THE action of the National Journeymen Bakers' Union in removing George C. Bloch from the editorship of the trade journal has brought many local unions into rebellion against the national officers, and there is a vigorous demand coming from all parts of the country for reorganization of the Na-

AN OLD SLAVER'S YARN

Cruise of the Wanderer from Calabar River to Georgia.

tional Union.

The Vessel's Sole Survivor-Obed Hick an Aged Tar, Who Saw No Harm in the Trade, Gives an Account of an Odd Venture.

The sole survivor of the last vessel to bring a cargo of slaves to the United States is what made a bronzed and weatherbeaten old man down in the pines near Egg Harbor, N. J., an interesting character. Nearly 70 years of age, with no idea of the moral questions involved in the trade, maintaining that "niggers" were as good a man told many stories for his neighbors' en-tertainment, as he spent on land the last days of a life lived with the wildest and most adventurous class of the seafarers of fifty years ago. As a slaver the old fellow would argue he got his \$30 a month; on a "Quaker ship," where the captain read prayers on a Sunday, he would get \$14 and hard knocks. For his part he preferred the risk of hanging and his \$30.

The Wanderer, in which he made hi eventful cruise, was formerly the yacht America that won the yacht Squadron cup in 1855. Afterward she was sold into the West India fruit trade and then came into the possession of a party of South Caro- ally: linians, who determined to reopen the slave trade. A noted fire-cater of that the table yesterday morning? time named Lamar was generally believed to be the leader in this quasi political en-terprise. This is the story of the cruise as old Obed Hick told it: "In May, 1858, I was in New York. I had come off a cruise them with art, but such attempts are sure | and was paid off at Matanzas, so I had plenty of money, which, like most sailor-men, I fairly chucked through the hawsehole and soon found myself hard up. One day I was going down Broadway and was hailed by an old captain of mine named Corrie. I had made three voyages with him in a brig called the Dart, owned in Philadelphia by a firm that didn't see any

right,' he answered, 'come with me and I will give you a lift.' "So we went down to the Battery and took a boat there. The moment I saw the men in her I knew what was up. They were Spaniards, and I knew one of them. We were pulled across the river to the Long Island shore, and there lay a finelooking schooner. I had seen her before when she was in the Jamaica fruit trade, and was called Juanita, but they had altered her by putting a topsail on her for ward and lengthening her jib-boom, and this was the Wanderer. Captain Corrie articles-only to Havana, though-where I'd sign again for a voyage to the coast of Africa for a cargo of 'blackbirds.' It was as plain as a hole in a grummet, but I was out of money and didn't care.

"We had six men in the crew, all Spaniards but one. In a few days we were boarded by a lot of revenue men and the vessel was seized, but it was soon set right, and by June 20 we lay off the Moro at Ha vana, and now work was pushed on the schooner. Her hold was cleaned out, every thing was knocked away to make room, and when we left Cuba the decks were full fore and aft with water casks. A slaver has to carry as much water as a man-o' war, for if it gives out the colored people die like sheep; they can't go three days without it. The Wanderer was a goer, and when we struck the Trade she just sailed herself, and we had nothing to do but eat and growl. We got into the Benin I think August 10, 1858, and at once went up old Calabar river. A Portuguese named Fontana, who looked like a Madagascar monkey,

had a barracoon there, and he was to find us our cargo. "The heat was awful, and the land breeze smelt like bilge water; and we lost two of our crew from fever. We had to stay here a month waiting for a caravan from the interior, but at last it came, and we tool aboard 270 blackbirds for whom we paid from \$80 to \$50 apiece. They were all young and healthy, and it took some crowding to get them all aboard of a 250-ton craft. We hurried to get away, and at night were safely out of the river and by daylight out of sight of land, and no cruiser to be seen. The Yankee frigate Cumberland was on

the coast, but she could not catch a bum-boat, such a tub as she was. "Now our work began. Captain Corrie had a plantation in Georgia with slaves of his own and knew how to handle his cargo. There were about sixty women and children and these were kept on deck all day and made to wash themselves. The men were taken out of the hold four hours at a time being divided into four gangs, so that only seventeen died on the voyage. Half of them committed suicide by doubling their tongues back into their throats. This was the smallest loss I ever saw in a slaver. have seen twenty-eight thrown overboard in a day. We had fine weather and by November 9 were in sight of Cuba mount-ains. We came to off Matanzas and signaled and three men came off to us. One was named Lamar and another Elliott. These were the owners. We lay here under the lee of an island four or five days and then made our course north.
"It was intended to make a landing on the

Florida coast, but there was a revenue ves sel off there, so we made for the coast of Georgia. Here we dedged around until the 18th, and then ran into St. Andrew sound and anchored about a hundred yards from land. It was just getting dark when three barges came alongside, and inside of an hour we had a clean ship. Where the ne groes went to I don't know.

"Next morning I and a man named Brown were paid off, and the Spanish crew kept or the vessel. We got ashore, and, after dodg ing around in the swamps, came to Savan nah. I heard some talk of the Wandere and got a passage north as soon as I could but Brown and some of the Spaniards were taken, and their ship was seized, but it didn't amount to any thing."

A recent article in the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle states that some of the blacks

in the enterprise lost heavily. Planters would not buy the negroes, as they could get no lawful title to them, and they were eventually given to any one who would keep them. The Wanderer was fitted up as a privateer by some of the Florida Confederates during the war, and sailed for Galveston, but ended her eventful career on one of the Florida reefs, being caught in a norther and driven ashore. a norther and driven ashore.

The improved manufacture of rust-proof paper, for wrapping metallic articles liable to become tarnished, consists in incorporating with the paper or applying to its surface a fine metallic powder in such a man-ner that it will adhere. By this means, when silver, copper, brass or iron articles are wrapped in the paper, they are preserved from rusting or tarnishing by reason of the greater affinity of the zinc for sulphurated hydrogen, chloride orlacid gases or va. pors, and preventing them from injuring urticles of such materials.

An Austrian Pompeii.

An Austrian Pompeii has just been un-earthed near Zara. Zara is the capital of the Austrian province of Dalamatia. Thousands of coins of the Diocletian period and of other early times, rare specimens of Grecian and Roman sculpture and Byzan-tine architecture were discovered along the Dalmatian shores. Amphitheaters, temples, catacombs and other evidences of a busy and highly civilized community were unearthed.

VARIETIES.

'MISS CLARA," he murmured fondly, "can you tell me why your eyes are like the

stars?" " No. Why are they?"

"Because they shine so brightly. "Ah! thanks. But you are like the stars, too, Mr. Dally."

"Why, may I ask?" "Because you stay until daybreak." And shortly afterward his footsteps could have been heard as they pattered along the broad walk.

A SHORT WAIT BETWEEN THE ACTS.-Now prominent townsman, Mr. James Squantum cargo to run as sugar or cotton, the old Alfredson, graduates from Harvard University this year. Mr. Alfredson is one of our most promising young men.-Squashtown Screamer, June 15, 1889.

> Five Years Later-Alf. Alfredson is clerking it in Hudson's grocery. He has permanently given up the practice of law in Boston, and has settled down upon the paternal homestead .- Squashtown Screamer, June 15, 1894. THE following parliamentary procedure is

forwarded in this column for the benefit or the several candidates for Speaker of the next House as well as the members gener-Smith-Where's that five dollar bill I laid on

Mrs. Smith-Why, you don't expect to see that bill again, do you? Smith-Why, certainly. Mrs. Smith-Well, you must be losing your mind. You ought to know, as a good parlia-

mentarian, that a bill laid on the table in the

House is, according to Cushing, the last of it.

A CORRESPONDENT tells an interesting story of Mr. W. D. Howells' grandmother, who was a charming old Weish lady, prone to misplace her "h's." She was doubtful about the pro harm in slaving. The captain asked what nunciation of a young lady's name, so she I was doing and I said: 'No good.' 'All asked her: "Is your name Ellen or Helen?" "Helen," said the lady. "Ob, it's Ellen, is it. I always thought it was Helen." "But it is Helen—not Ellen." "Just now you said Ellen." "No, I said Helen," interrupted the lady. "Ellen," said the grandmother, triumphantly; "Ellen-just as I said at first. I always like to be perfectly correct in calling | gone.

people by name." Two Menus of One Dinner .- Host (to Mr. Falseshow)-We are just at dinner. Come out and have a slice of roast beef with us. Mr. Falseshow-My dear fellow, I couldn'

really. We just left the table, and we had an elegant turkey which was sent in from the country as a present to me. Hostess (to Mrs. Falseshow, in another part of the room)-You are just in time to join us

at dinner. Take off your wraps and come out Mrs. Falseshow-Don't ask me! I have just eaten such a big dinner of boiled ham and fried chickens, etc. We dined en famille at

my brother's the alderman's. "WE have hired a girl up at our house," said a well-known lawyer yesterday, "and she beats any domestic that I have ever seen or heard of. During one of the very few cold snaps last winter my wife told her to let the water out of the boiler connected with the range-to let it out every night, so that it would not freeze or burst. She tried to impress this on her mind particularly one night, and the next morning when my wife came down-stairs she found a piece of twine tied securely around the botler. She called the girl and asked her the reason for this, and she innecently replied that it was to hold the

boiler together to keep it from blowing up." An uptown landlord last week leased the principal story and basement of one of his houses on Broadway to a man with whom he was well acquainted. The next day after the family moved in he received a summons to call at the house forthwith. He did so, and was met by his tenant's wife who pointed out various things she wanted done, and she imperiously insisted on having them done at

The landlord demurred. "Madame," said he, "when I let this house I let it to the head of the family, and I can only deal with him." "Head of the family," echoed the woman scornfully. "Well, if there is any other head of this family besides myself I would like to know it. I am the head and it is I who desire these changes made." The landlord collapsed.

THERE was some time ago a doctor whose morning levees were crowded beyond description. It was his pride and boast that he could feel his patient's pulse, look at his tongue probe at him with his stethoscope, write his prescription, pocket his fee, in a space of time not varying from two to five minutes. One day an army-man was shown into the consulting room, and underwent what may be called the instantaneous process. When it was completed the patient shook hands heartily with the dector and said: "I am especially glad to meet you, as I often heard my father, Col. Forester, speak of bis old friend, Dr. L." "What!" exclaimed the doctor, "are you Dick Forester's son?" "Most certainly I am." "My dear fellow, fling that infernal prescription into the fire, and sit down quietly and tell me what's the matter with you."

A FIRE EXTINGUISHER TRIAL.-In Glen Falls once the announcement had been made that in the evening a burning building would be made to demonstrate the fire-extinguishing abilities of the "modern-wonder hand grenades." In the meantime a sort of "shanty ' was erected in the village square. Darkness came, and so did the crowd, and so did the

stranger with his wonderful bottles. After a lecture on the merits of the grenade, he proceeded to ignite his pyre. The flames loomed up; before there was any serious ignition of the wood the knight of the grenade threw off his coat, and let the bottles fly. As each one crashed against the boards, higher leaped the flames and more flerce the fire burned! Faster flew the grenades and larger grew the conflagration, until the grenades at hand and their stonished thrower were exhausted. The 'shanty" was soon a pile of ashes, and the discomfited vender of grenades retired amid shouts and jeers far from conciliatory. And to this day he has never learned who drew the corks of his grenades, and, pouring out the

A BOARDER in a fashionable up-town house, who had been delayed one night last week, arrived home as a seedy-looking individual came down the front steps with an armful of spring overcoats. The boarder recognized some of these as the property of friends in the house, and stopped the man.

contents, substituted kerosene.-The Argo-

"Where did you get those?" he demanded. A light smile flashed over the man's face as

"I am a tailor around the corner, and the gentlemen sent for me to press and fix their coats." The boarder suddenly remembered that his

own coat needed repairing, so he gave it to the man with instructions to fix it with the others and return it. When he got down to the table he said to one of the boarders: "Jones, I met the tailor with your coat as I

was coming in, and I gave him mine, too." Jones looked up wonderingly. "What are you talking about?" he asked.

The boarder explained, and in a moment there was a panic. Several of the coats were afterward recovered in a pawn-shop, but the thief is still at large.

white-chokered, courteous Calvin Record, is about a mellow old lawyer who used to live on the banks of the Andrescoggin. The squire was given to deep potations, and was famous -Mr. Alfred Egbert Alfredson, son of our for his fine distinctions. It is said that in a special pleading he could split a hair even more closely than Mr. Record can himself. But often after the shades of night had

ONE of the best stories of white haired,

fallen, the squire might have been seen struggling home so boozy that he apparently could not split a shingle, to say nothing of a hair. One night when he was drunker than usua he staggered completely out of his course and

could not find it. Realizing that he was lost and drifting into unfamiliar regions, he called at a house to ask for information. "Madame," he gravely said to the lady who came to the door, candle in hand; "can you tell (hic) me where Squire Blank lives?"

rections. But as she talked and looked, and as her candle gradually brought out the features of the man before her, a puzzled expression came into her face, and she finally asked: "But, isn't this Squire Blank?"

"Certainly," she said, and gave him full di-

ing a judicial air; "that is entirely (hic) im-----

"Madame," replied the old lawyer, assum-

Chaff. A pair of spoons-The sugar-tongs. "Jumping to a conclusion"—Leaping down

material."

You cannot expect a girl to stand fire because she is accustomed to face powder. It is an open question whether Jonah was the first secretary of the nary, or of the in terior.

Waiter (reminiscencing with old customer)

—Time files, sah. Old Customer (removing fly from the cream)—Yes; time files were Michael O'Rowke-Faith, an' that's a very small baby yer wheelin' around, Bridget. The Nurse-What can you expect, Mike, whin they feed the little creetur on condensed milk?

"Dr. Tanner was not the first man who ved on water for forty days." said Smudg No?" queried Fudge. "Of course not."
Who else?" "Well, what's the matter with Noah?"

Mr. Leary (tenderly-Och, dearest, may take a kiss? wan sma-li wan? Miss Mulligan (laughingly)—Now Barney, ye'll be sthronger than I am if ye do—an' ye well know ye are! A tramp asked a farmer for something to eat,

One day as he chanced there to stop:
The kind-hearted farmer went out to the shed
And gave him an az, and feelingly said:
"Now just help yourself to a chop." When it is one minute after eight o'clock it is past eight. When it is thirty minutes after eight it is only half past eight. Here is an other discovery to make the world pause and feel sad.

Clarkson is undoubtedly the greatest pitcher in the country. He is pitching Democratic postmasters out of office at the rate of tweive hundred a week.—Chicago Herald. Yes, he has a great drop curve. "Well, I am surprised! ' exclaimed Mrs

Pneumony, when she received a type-writer letter from her son, "to think that John, after going through college, can't write anything but print letters." The other day a couple of little girls came to a physician's office to be vaccinated. One of them undertook to speak for the other, and explained: # Dootor, this is my sister. She is too young to know her left arm from her

right, so mamma washed both of them.

" Did everything go off pleasantly at school to-day, John?" "Yes, mother; but some bad boys persuaded me to play truant." "You mean they tried to persuade you, John; they had persuaded you, you would hav gone off with them." "That's what I did." Neighbor-Weel, Donald, hoo's yer bit shor daein'? Donald—0-oh, she was do ferry weil; an' tae five per cent profit was goot! Neigh-bor—Five per cent! But ye micht get mair. Donald—She'll do! What she'll give seexpence

for she'll got a half-a-croon! O-oh ave. she'l in France is said to be light gray in color and to have rounded extremities. This desoription is rather vague, but anybody meeting a germ bearing the above characteristics will kindly hand it over to the board of health.

No Time to Die,—"I bear Mrs. Blank is seriously ili," said a K street lady to a Vermont avenue lady yesterday. "My, my!" replied the avenue lady, "what a dreadful thing if she should die just as she got her spring house-cleaning all done." "Yes; and they say she has just received a lovely bonnet from Paris, too." "Speaking of twins," said old man Chump-

rins, "there were two boys raised in our neighborhood that looked just alike till their dying day. Lem didn't have any teeth and his brother Dave did, but they looked precisely alike, all the same. The only way you could tell 'em apart was to put your finger in Lem's routh and the best transfer and the same. Lem's mouth, and if he bit yer 'twas Dave. "Little Golden Locks," to her sister's affianced, who is waiting in the parlor - "God loves me more than he does Marie." "How do you know, little one, that he loves you more?" "Because he gives me golden hair for nothing, and she has to rub her's with some stuff in a bottle and sit ever so long in the sun to make it look like mine. That's the reason she's so long coming down.

There is a grim humor about some of Judge

Lynch's executions. A bank president in Southwest Texas made away with all the funds under his charge, and then posted on the door of his institution: "Bank Suspend-ed." That night he was interviewed by a number of depositors, who left him hanging to a tree with this notice pinned to his breast: Bank President Suspended.'

A happy couple who live on Walnut Hill have a beautiful little girl who has just made a trip with them to New York and the East.

Mrs. — is a native of Indiana, and Mr. is a genuine Buckeye. While at one of the Eastern hotels the little girl was quizzed by a guest as to the nativity of her parents, when she naively and understandingly answered; "My mamma is a Hoosier and my papa is a a—Chestnut."



THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN and scalp diseases, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are speedily, economically and permanently cured by the CUTCURA REMEDIES when all other remedies and methods fail. DIES When all other remedies and methods fail.
CUTICURA the great Skin CURE, and CUTICURA
SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared
from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT,
the new Blood Purifier, in ernally, cure every
form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to

scrofula.
Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c.; Soap.
25c.: Resolvent 21. Prepared by the Portrer
Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston,
Mass.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by Cuttoura Soar.

Relief in one minute, for all pains and weakness: s. in Cuttoura Anti-Pain Plaster, the only pain-killing pluster. 25c.

EVERY FARMER

His Own Blacksmith !!

ALL ODD JOBS CAN BE DONE. SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

\$45 WORTH OF TOOLS FOR \$20 AND THIS PAPER ONE YEAR FREE.

These Tools are all of the best quality, and with them any farmer can soon accustom himself to do ing all odd jobs. Small farmers will save the cos-of the kit every year, and large ones will save many times the price. The Tools included are sufficient to do most Jobs, or with them other Tools wanted can be made.



By removing the shipping bolt the vise can burned at a quarter angle, or detached entirely, eaving the face of the anvil clear. A steel Hard

2 LBS. STEEL HAMMER AND HANDLE.

14 Ibs. BEST STEEL HOT CHISEL & HANDLE!

1% Ibs. BEST STEEL COLD CHISEL & HANDLE No. 34, STOCK AND DIE.



GIBBONS BROTHERS.

Detroit, Mich.

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwathe 18 suppor Depot foot of Brush Street. Train upport Central Standard time. In effect May this 18 *Morning Express. 6:50 a m ** c m steamboat Express. 4:50 p m ** o m ** o m steamboat Express. 4:50 p m ** o p Trains leaving Detroit at 6:50 a m, 4:50 and 1 rains leaving before at 0:30 a m, 4:30 and 8:00 p m connect at Durand with trains on Chicago & Grand Trunk R'y for the east and west, and has parlor car to Grand Haven.

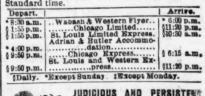
Chicago express has Pullman sleeper and Buffet car Detroit to Chicago daily.

Night express has sleeper to Grand Rapids daily.

daily.

Sleeping car berths can be secured at G. T. R.
Ticket office, Corner Woodward and Jefferson
Avenues, and at Depot foot of Brush Street.
W. J. SPICER,
General Manager
Detroit.

City P. & T. Agent.
Detroit. WAHASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC.—
Passenger station foot of Twelfth St. Try
the Wabash Short Line to Chicago and the West.
Standard time.





(Continued from First Page.) any fruit growing region east of the Rockies W. H. Hurlburt-Michigan is certainly well adapted to apple, pear, plum and most of the fruits called for in the Northwest. These markets are within easy reach. Chicago is furnished with fresh green fruit the year round from some source. Apples are as cheap in Chicago in April as in

November generally. J. F. Taylor-New York, with cheap freight, will compete with us on apples in the west. Bananas compete with all other fruit; they will keep, and there is a growing demand for them; they can be shipped long distances in perfect condition.

T. T. Lyon-The fruit grown in the Northwestern States, or which is likely to be grown there in the future, will most likely be confined to the hardy varieties of apples. For some years past attempts to grow the hardy Russian apples have not been entirely successful. Nearly all the first importation of buds and cions from Russia were collected from localities along the coast regions. Later importations have been taken from a wider range of latitude. Hopes are entertained that better results may follow this experiment. Competition in the western market will most likely come from the south. Each year the varieties of fruit are increasing in number as well as the amount grown. With the great variety of fruit, with cheap transportation, the south will be our most formidable competitor. We may meet this by improving the quality and manner of packing.

The topic of "Insect enemies and reme dies." was then taken into consideration. J. G. Ramsdell-The strongest competito

in the field against which we must contend is the vast army of insects that prey upon trees, vines and fruit. They decrease the quantity, seriously affect the quality, and greatly increase the expense of growing and packing. Spraying with arsenites seems to to be a very effectual remedy against their ravages, and I believe if followed up by fruitgrowers generally, we can and will drive the enemy from our orchards, leaving the field clear for growing better fruit and at less expense, thereby increasing profit. R. Morrill-There is no question as to the

existence of destroying insects. Of this fact we are constantly reminded. The real question is how we can best destroy them. That this can be effected if proper means are used there seems but little doubt. But this will require systematic and united action on the part of fruit-growers. Spraying fruit trees at the proper time, and in an effectual manner, will destroy these pests. Six ounces of Paris green to 100 gallons of water is about right. It is important that every part of the foliage on the tree should be thoroughly wet with this mixture. For apples, spray at the time the blossoms have all fallen off and the apple has formed into shape; the blossom end is then up. The moth deposits her eggs in the calyx as soon as it is nicely formed. If the spraying is done at this time the solution will reach nearly every egg and destroy them. About ten days later the trees should receive a second spraying to insure entire success. Plum trees should be sprayed with this solution when in blossom, and repeated each week until the middle of June. This will prove effectual if properly applied. This remedy is effectual against nearly all the insects that infest fruit trees. The cut-worm has of late made much trouble, and is really around trees prevents them from climbing up and eating out the buds of trees. Placmeans of exterminating this worm. I bereach. If diligently followed we may in time rid the country of many if not all of

Joseph Lannin-I have discarded the old and slow process of jarring and now spray my plum trees; find it is a success. The mixture should not be too strong, but should be forced through all parts of the tree until it is thoroughly drenched. When we come to believe that apple, pear, plum and peach can all be sprayed with this solution, then we shall have fewer worms and more perfect

The first topic for the afternoon session was "How New Fruits are Introduced." The Secretary said the object in placing this topic on the programme was to discuss the methods employed to advertise nearly all new varieties. Had watched for many years the introduction and continuation of many of the so-called improved new varieties of fruit, and had observed that nearly every new fruit which has gained popularity, whether of any value or not, had been introduced in about the same way. Generally the first thing we hear of the new candidate is a puff in some newspaper; this excites curiosity, and the public is anxiously waiting for the new comer. After a while the country is flooded with testimonials from a large number of prominent fruit-gro wers, and nurserymen especially. As the merits of the new

conr are vouched for by a long list of naris of respectable nurserymen and disintersted parties, it leaves no doubt in one's nind but that the climax of perfection has been reached. The public is now ready to pay fabulous prices for this wonder of wonders. When we have paid extravagant prices for plants and put them to the test they prove to be worthless, or not as good as most of the old reliable sorts. Now the query with me is—why these responsible and reliable men could be induced to sign such testimonials? Thousands of dollars are paid out by the public for these worthless things, and I cannot see how this can be done and be called honorable dealing.

Charles Wriggles worth--Many of these new and wonderful things are introduced by tree peddlers, with colored plates misrepresent ing the fruit and perhaps with fraudulent testimonials, but many people must be humbugged, and they get it in that way.

A. Hamilton - Testimonials are not always to be relied upon; better buy the reliable,

well known sorts and patronize reliable men. N. W. Lewis-Experiment stations are and those are the proper places to prove can be made the means of saving people from with a team and wagon busy all the afterimpositions. When any new fruit proves | noon hauling the fresh cut clover and placing to be valuable under the treatment at these it in the sile. It is not necessary in putting experimental grounds, it is safe to test it, in clover into the silo to run it through a cuta small way, in other sections. Soil, climate | ting machine, so that the expense of filling

and treatment sometimes change the character of fruits. Exhibiting fruit at agricultural fairs was

next discussed.

H. Dale Adams-I have devoted much time and thought to this question, having had charge of such exhibits for many years. There are three objects for which fruit may be exhibited. One object may be to make an attractive display. This is best done by judiciously and tastily arranging the fruit to show to the best advantage. The next may be to show the largest number of varieties that may be grown in a given territory. Another object may be to compare varieties grown under different circumstances; to test and prove the most profitable varieties to cultivate. By such arrangement we cultivate a love for the beautiful, obtain a better knowledge of

fruit, and gratify the public. J. G. Ramsdell-I do not object to a large number of varieties for display, but I am opposed to awarding premiums for the largest display of any fruit. Awards should be made strictly on the merits and real value of

J. N. Stearns-I have always insisted that awards should be based upon the merits of the fruit-upon the value of the fruit for the purposes for which it is grown.

Mr. Hurlbert-I think the catalogues describe long lists of fruits most of which are of little or no value in any one section. Our State Catalogue should not contain the names of so many varieties. This is liable to mislead.

T. T. Lyon-The list of fruits named in the State Catalogue is placed there to show the relative value of the different varieties. This shows the poor as well as the good qualities, and will enable any one to select from the best varieties and avoid the poor. No one need be misled by this list, as the value of each variety is plainly given; but it serves to protect the public against frauds and improper selections in planting.

THURSDAY EVENING

At an early hour the house was packed to its utmost capacity. The audience was treated to music and a song by Miss Cora

R. Morrill read a paper entitled "Nursery Stock and Tree Agents." Discussion on this paper was postponed until next morn-

Prof. Bailey, of Cornell University, N. Y., was then introduced, who held the large audience for over an hour. Commencing at the point from which he started, the Professor carried his hearers with him down the St. Lawrence river into the great gulf and over the great ocean, through storm and sunshine, relating incidents and describing things so perfectly that one almost imagined himself on a real journey. He talked of places, people and things. The lecture was instructive and rendered in a manner that charmed every one.

(To be continued.)

Baby Beef.

Large quantities of beef are now marketed in England at from seven to 18 months old. The younger beef is not so well liked as the older, still, as it pays the farmer a fair profit, and he gets a quicker return of the money invested, sales continue to be made of the former as well as of the latter. I well recollect when a young man in New England. bullocks were rarely fattened for market till a great pest. Placing bandages of wool six or seven years old, and often kept till eight or ten years old. In the latter case they were quick-stepping, useful oxen, and tallow, eight ozs.; pine tar, six ozs. Melt all ing flour mixed with poison on the ground is generally did all the team work of the farm. practiced by some. Plowing under buckwheat Horses were not used, except now and then it is ready for use. Apply around the top of while in bloom is perhaps the most effectual single as a leader to a yoke of cattle or for the hoof. plowing corn and potatoes. When these lieve in trying any and every remedy within cattle got to be about seven years old they were turned out to pasture after the spring work was over and early in autumn taken up and fed on good hay and meal till the last of December or on to March. Then as they ripened they were sold to the butcher and made the best of beef. The reason of this was that the meat was new which they made after being turned out to pasture early in summer, and therefore tender, juicy and savory.

I am not sure that this system of working and fattening cattle to a certain extent would not still be more profitable on small or moderate sized farms, instead of forcing the growth of the steers from birth, and turn ing them off when from two to three years old. Of course where large herds are kept, as at the West, the latter course must be followed, as there could not be farm work enough to employ, but a few to advantage.-A. B. Allen.

Clover Ensilage. Prof. F. G. Short, of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, says that too much cannot be said in favor of clover for the silo. There has been considerable hesitation about preserving clover in this way; chiefly, perhaps, on account of the extremely offensive ensilage which resulted from some of the first experiments in siloing clover, as in the case of the first corn ensilege the clover was put into the silo in a watery and im- Mix all together, pulverised, and divide into mature condition. The result was a watery ensilage of very offensive odor. By allowing the clover to become more mature, and animal on a warm day into the sun and catting it when the dew is off, it is found that a bright, sweet, palatable ensilage can be made. One of the silos at the station was filled in the Summer of 1888. The clover was first growth, and owing to the drouth had become rather woody. The only precautions taken were to see that the dew was dried off before cutting, and that in filling the clover was evenly distributed, and well tramped down in the corners and along the sides. The silo was filled rapidly and immediately covered. On opening the silo the contents were found to be well preserved, with a slight aromatic odor, and a trace of acidity. It was eagerly eaten by the cattle, and formed a valuable addition to their ra tions. Profitable farming cannot be carried on without the help of this wonderful plant; we all know how difficult it is to cure into hay and get it just right, but by putting it in the silo the risk and expense of handling the crop is greatly reduced. Sunny days are not essential when putting clover into the silo. doing much in the way of testing new things, The mower can be started as soon as the dew has dried off in the morning, and by new varieties. These experimental grounds noon enough will be cut to keep two men

a silo with this crop is very light. To those who appreciate the advantage of having s succulent food in the Winter and are willing to incur the expense of building a sile, but are restrained by the cost of the machinery necessary for reducing and elevating corn, we would say, build a silo and fill it with clover.

Planting Corn.

Some important results have been reached in experiments made under the direction of the Connecticut Experiment Station at New Haven, upon the farm of the late James J. Webb, of Hampden, to determine various questions regarding the planting of corn. They are contained in part first of the Station report for the year 1889 and cover the ground of investigation regarding distance of planting. It is stated that there is no reason to believe that stalks are less digestible than other parts of the corn plants. Other things being equal, a maximum eron can only be secured by a certain rate of planting, and sold at 77%c per bu. thicker or thinner seeding will lessen the crop. The quality of the stover is generally

Beterinary Department

more ground given to the plant up to a re

quired limit the more certain the maturity o

the plant. Beyond the limit of surface space

the advantage to the crop is not at all propor

tional to the extended surface.

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, Veterinar ornamenta of Professional advice through the columnist the Michigan Farmer to all regular subscribers. The full name and address will be necessary that we may identify them as subscribers. The wymptome should be accurately described to ensure correct treatment. No questions answered profes onally by mail unless accompanied by a fee of dollar. Private address, No. 201 First S stroit, Mich.

Diseases of the Head in a Yearling Colt The Nose and the Ear-Hoof Ointment.

SPRINGPORT, June 11, 1889. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have a yearling colt which caught cold in February, and commenced running at the I had a veterinary surgeon to see him about six weeks ago; he pronounced it dis-temper, and prescribed condition powders and a solution to syringe out his nostrils Since using this treatment the right ear discharges yellow matter, and nose also. He runs out on grass, keeps in good flesh, but the discharge of matter from ear and nostrils seems no better. What is the matter with him? Please prescribe treatment. Second question-What will make horse's hoofs grow? Third question-What is good A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.-The term distemper is not rec ognized by the veterinary profession as indicating any particular disease. All disease where there is discharge from the nostrils no matter what the character of the discharge may be, even to that of glanders, for which there is no cure, is called distemper by the non-professional. The complication of the discharges from both ear and nostrils may indicate two separate and distinct diseases. requiring personal examination by a com petent veterinary surgeon to diagnose the trouble correctly and prescribe the proper treatment. If your veterinary surgeon will communicate with me, describing the true character of the disease. I will get a better understanding of the complication, and prescribe understandingly. To your second question, make the following ointment Rosin, one pound; beeswax, two ounces: lard, four ozs; Venice turpentine, six ozs.; together, mix well, and stir until cool, when

Cutaneous Disease in a Mare.

MIDDLEVILLE, June 3, 1889.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a sorrel mare six years old that had very sore month last winter. Imade sage tea, alum and honey and swabed her mouth, which seemed to relieve her. At the same time her mouth was son her head broke out in sores so the hair came off and left it sore. I put some liniment on them and they got well, now she is breaking out all over her body with blotches which seems dry and sore to the touch. The sores do not run, but when scratched off look like dandruff, and leave the skin bare. Pleas give me a remedy through the FARMER and

Answer. - The symptoms as described are not suffciently plain to enable us to diagnose the disease in your mare satisfactorily; com plications evidently exist which the amateur is unable to understand, or to describe the symptoms correctly. The soreness of the mouth (aptha) together with the morbid condition of the blood, evinced by the cutaneous eruption and scaly skin. Such cases require the persona attention of a competent veterinary surgeon to determine the true character of the disease It evidently is of a constitutional character, and requires constitutional treatment. In the absence of a veterinary surgeon, would advise the following treatment: Aloes socotrine, two ounces: Jamaica ginger root, one ounce; chlorate potash, two ounces, twelve powders. Give one night and morning in the feed or on the tongue. Take the scrub her all over with castile soap and water; then sponge her well and apply a saturated solution of hyposulphite soda in water, and sponge her all over with the solution. Let her stand in the sun until dry. Please report the results in one or two weeks that we may advise you how to pro-

Shrunken Shoulders.

OXFORD, June 10, 1889.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I think you did not get my meaning in the letter I wrote you last week. Abscess is all right; both shoulders have shrunk away, or other terms, sweenled. Did not blister abscess but have blistered side of shoulde for sweeny. What I want to know is the best remedy for sweeny in this case. I have applied blister liniment five different times, and have used grease to bring in the hair. Or will the shoulders fill out without any G. E. CRAWFORD.

Answer .- As the animal is not lame. exercise, if not in excess, will have a tendency to develop the shrunken shoulders. turpentine, saturated with gum camphor. once a day.

BEECHAM'S PILLS act like magic on a weak

Commercial.

FLOUR.—There has been a decline of 5@100 on Michigan brands and patent Minnesotas No other changes. Market firmer in sympa-

Michigan roller process Michigan patents.... linnesots, bakers Low grades

at 34%c, and No. 3 at 33c. In futures No. 2 for July sold at 34%c. better with thin seeding, and as a rule the

> BARLEY .- The range is 90c2\$1 10 pe ental. Market steady. Receipts for the week, 6,594 bu.; last week, 6,000; shipments, nothing. Stocks in store, 243 bu.; last week, 243 bu.; last year, 559 bu.

FRED .- Bran quoted at \$11 00@12 00 \$ to 3 00. Market dull. RYE .- Market dull. Quoted at 45%c % bu

CLOVER SEED .- Market steady. Prime noted at \$4 45 39 bu, for October delivery. BUTTER .- Dull and weak. The range for good to choice dairy is 12@13c 's b., and for reamery 15@18c W b. Receipts are heavy.

for fresh receipts. Receipts heavy and demand falling off.

HONEY .- Market dull; now quoted at 1

FORRIGN FRUITS .- Lemona, Messinsa, box; California, \$4 00@4 50; bananas, yelow, 9 bunch, \$1 50 22 50. Figs, 11@12e for layers, 15216c for fancy. Cocoanuts, per 100. 84 50@5. Persian dates (new), 5%@8c B D by the box. Pineapples, \$1 75@3 00 W dozen. SALT .- Michigan, 80c per bbi. in car lots. or 85c in 10-bbl. lots; dairy, \$1 80@2 10 per bbl.: Ashton quarter sacks, 72c.

4c; cured, No. 1, 41/25c; No. 2, 21/203c; caif, No. 1, 4@41/2c; No. 2, 21/2 33c; veal kip, No. 1, 3c; runners and No. 2, 21/23c; sheepskins, 50c2\$1 25 as to quantity of wool.

ton, \$11212; No. 2, \$10211; clover, \$728; mixed, \$8@8 50. Wheat and oat straw, \$4 50@5 50 per ton. These prices are for car-load lots. BEANS.-Quoted at \$1 55@1 60 per bu, for city picked mediums; unpicked quoted at \$121 30 bu. These prices are for car lots. From store prices are 5@10c higher. Stocks light.

POTATORS .- Market steady. Quoted at 40 per bu. New Southern, \$3@3 25 \$9 bbl. APPLES .- There was a brisk demand for new Southern fruit and with only moderate at \$2 25. receipts sellers realized a slight advance. Boxes of one peck sold at 750280c. Old stock

costers, 5c; fowls, 9210c; spring chicks, 14 @15c \$ b.; ducks, 8@9c; turkeys, 10c. Receipts only fair, and the market is firmer. MAPLE SUGAR.-New quoted at 9@10c ₩

DRIED APPLES .- Market dull. Offerings light. Quoted at 203c per b. for sun dried at \$3. and 525%e for evaporated.

and Washington Territory. ONIONS .- Nothing doing in old stock. Quoted at 15c per bu. Bermudas, \$1 15 % bu.; new outhern, \$1 50 P % bbl. sack.

VEGETABLES .- Quoted as follows from second hands: Per bu., lettuce, 55260c; spinach, 40@50c. Per dozen, Canadian radishes. 25c: onions, 15@18c, pie plant, 20@25c: egg plant, \$1 59@1 75; cucumbers, 45@50c. Per bu., green peas, \$1 70@1 75. Per two bbl.

\$2: wax, \$3 25: squash \$1. STRAWBERRIES .- Sound stock was in good demand at \$7@8 \$ stand, outside for Sharpless. There was very little State fruit on hand and the market was nominally firm

at \$1 75@2 \$ 16 quart case. TOMATOES.-Ruled steady and active at \$1 50 % bu. box. PEACHES .- Cases of short bushels were

neld at \$3 25@4, and peck boxes at \$1. The supply was only fair.

RASPBERRIES—The market was bare of he red variety and \$2 50@3 \$ 24 quart case were nominal figures. Black were firm at \$3 @3 50 @ 24 quart case for sound fruit. Crate of one bu. of large fruit brought \$5.

eef and beef hams have advanced. No other

follows:	
Mess, new	12 25 @12 50
Family	12 50 212 75
Short clear	18 50 @14 75
Lard in tierces, \$ 2	6% 0 7
Lard in kegs, W D	740 7
Pure la rd, in tierces	7% 2 7
Hams, 1 D	11 0 12
Shoulders, W B	7400 71
Choice bacon, & b	10 0 10
Extra mess beef, new per bbl	7 50 0 8 00
Plate beef	8 25 @ 8 50
Dried beef hams	9 25 210 00
Tallow, & b	340 3
HAY The following is a	record of th

sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the week up to Friday noon, with price per ton: Monday.—14 loads: Five at \$13; three at \$15 and \$14; one at \$12.25, \$12 and \$11
Tuesday.—24 loads: Seven at \$13; four at \$125; three at \$14 and \$12; two at \$11 and \$10; one at \$15, \$14.50 and \$13.75.
Wednesday.—30 loads: Five at \$12; four at

Thursday.—17 loads: Six at \$13; five at \$12; four at \$12 50; one at \$15 and \$13 50.

Friday.—10 loads: Three at \$13; two at \$12; one at \$14 50, \$14, \$13 50, \$12 50 and \$10.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with ago, the common cattle suffering the mos coarse thin butchers' stock sold 15@25 cent Treatment: Bathe the injured part with oil find a market, among them being some heavy shipping cattle for which there is but little demand here at present. The following wer

the closing QUOTATIONS:

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, June 14, 1889.

thy with wheat. Quotations on car-load lots are as follows:

WHEAT .- Higher than a week ago, and the one stronger. There was an advance noted at New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Detroit, and best figures ruled at the close. Closing quotations yesterday were as follows: No. 1 white, 88c; No. 2 red, 86c; No. 3 red, 73c; rejected red, 52@58c. In futures, No. 2 red for June closed at 86c, July at 781/2c, August at 781/4c, and September at 78c. Seller the year

28c for No. 2 white, 27c for light mixed, and at \$3 75. 25% o for No. 2 mixed.

for winter wheat, and middlings at \$11 00@

or No. 2.

CHRESE .- Quoted at 829c for new. Old 11%@12 P b. Market quiet. EGGS.-The market is steady at 12@13

BERSWAX .- Steady at 25 230c W b., as

@15c for choice comb in frames.

box, \$4 00@5 00; oranges, Messinas, \$4 0)@5

HIDES .- Green city, 3%c \$ b., country,

HAY AND STRAW .- Timothy, No. 1 per

POULTRY .- Live quoted as follows: Old

MAPLE SYRUP.—Quoted at 75280c \$ gaion can for new.

Quoted at 220280

crate, new cabbage, \$3. Per bu., string beans.

PLUMS.—Cases of 24 quarts were quoted at \$2@2 50 as to quality. Soft stock went at peddlers' prices.

PROVISIONS.—Barreled pork lower; mess

10110#6.	
Mess, new	. 12 25 @12 50
Family	12 50 012 75
Short clear	. 18 50 @14 75
Lard in tierces, & 2	6% 0 7
Lard in kegs, W b	740 74
Pure lard, in tierces	7% 2 79
Hams, & D	. 11 0 12
Shoulders, P B	7140 73
Choice bacon, & B	10 0 104
Extra mess beef, new per bbl	7 50 0 8 00
Plate beef	8 25 @ 8 50
Dried beef hams	. 9 25 @10 00
l'allow, & b	. 340 33
HAY The following is a	

Wednesday.—20 loads: Five at \$12; \$13; two at \$13 50 and \$9; one at \$15, \$12 75, \$12 50, \$12 25, \$11 and \$10. Thursday.—17 loads: of good butchers' stock av 860 lbs at \$3 and 2 coarse cows to Reagan av 835 lbs at \$2 25.
Sullivan sold Kraft 4 good butchers' steers

King's Yards.

60 head of cattle on sale. There were only a few good cattle among the receipts, but prices on all grades were lower than one week For handy butchers' steers and heifers, and and the better grades of butchers' stock, 10 ents would about cover the decline, while ower. The bulk of the offerings were sold, ut several loads had to be shipped east to

Extra graded steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs.

to 1,450 lbs.
Choice steers, fine, fat and well formed, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs...
Good steers, well fatted, weighing 950 to 1,100 lbs...
Good mixed butchers' stock—Fat cows, heffers and light steers.
Coarse mixed butchers' stock—Light thin cows, heffers, stags and bulls Stockers. 3 60/2 8 8 3 5023 6 3 0023 3

Switzer & Ackley sold Genther 4 good butch ors' steers av 1,032 lbs at \$3 60 and a mixed ot of 18 head of thin butchers' stock to Cross v 787 lbs at \$2 50. Clark sold Knoch 2 good butchers' steers as

4 93@4 1

1,276 lbs at \$3 75 and 5 stockers to Pierson av 632 lbs at \$2 50. Lomason sold Knoch 2 fair butchers' steers av 960 lbs at \$3 40. Allen sold Grant a mixed lot of 14 head of

thin butchers' stock av 817 lbs at \$2 50. Cushman sold McGee a mixed lot of 27 head of good butchers' av 920 lbs at \$3. Beardsley sold J Wreford 4 good heifers av 875 lbs at \$3 40. Hill sold Sullivan 2 fair shipping steers as 1,280 lbs at \$3 50.
Watson sold McGee a mixed lot of 11 head

of good butchers' stock av 975 lbs at \$3, and thin ones av 927 lbs at \$2 50. Hodges sold Marx a mixed lot of 7 head of good butchers' stock av 1,150 lbs at \$3 27½.

Lovewell sold Marx 3 fair butchers' steers CORN .- Market unchanged. No. 2 quoted av 943 lbs at \$3 10 and 2 thin heifers av 685

Richmond sold Stucker a mixed lot of 16 or July sold at 34½c.

OATS.—Higher than a week ago. Quoted at \$2 15 and 2 choice steers to Rauss av 1,215 lbs

Dennis sold Flieschman a mixed lot of 28 nead of fair butchers' stock av 817 lbs at Hill sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 6 head of good butchers' stock av 956 lbs at \$3 and 3 fai

cows av 1,133 lbs at \$2.50.

Patton sold Flieschman a mixed lot of 6 bead of good butchers' stock av 856 lbs at \$3 and 4 fair cows av 1,030 lbs at \$2 50. Brooks sold Wreford & Beck 6 good western bows av 1,198 lbs at \$2.80 and 6 to McGee av ,133 lbs at \$2 75.

McHugh sold Wreford & Beel: a mixed lot f 20 head of good butchers' stock av 1,014 lbs

at \$3 25. Webber sold Farnam a mixed lot of 18 head of good butchers' stock av 950 lbs at \$3.

Bordine sold J Wreford 4 fair butchers' teers av 900 lbs at \$3 15. Pierson sold Kelly 4 good steers av 1,185

bs at \$3 60. Astley sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 13 head of thin butchers' stock av 826 lbs at Ainsworth sold Murphy a mixed lot of 12 head of fair butchers' stock av 707 lbs at \$2.75. Baker sold Haley 13 feeders av 826 lbs at

\$2 75. Wietzel sold Caplis a mixed lot of 13 head of thin butchers' stock av 674 lbs at \$2 50.
Simmons sold Marx a mixe 1 lot of 10 hea f good butchers' stock av 907 lbs at \$3 10 Holmes sold Brooks 17 stockers av 784 lbs at \$2 50 Page sold Denk a mixed lot of 11 head of

ir butchers' stock av 770 ibs at \$2 80. C Roe sold Walls 8 good shipping steers av av 1,200 lbs at \$3 75. Williams sold Marx a mixed lot of 12 head of fair fair butchers' stock av 892 lbs at \$2 85. Clark sold Stucker a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 732 lbs at \$2 50. Horner sold Fileschman a mixed lot of 16 head of fair butchers' stock av 750 lbs at

Ramsey sold Purdy 12 stockers av 700 lbs at \$2 75. Haley sold Kamman 6 fair butchers' steers av 875 lbs at \$3 25.

Sprague sold Reagan a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 663 lbs at \$2.60.

Proper sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 337 lbs at \$2.50.

Scofield sold Fifeschman a mixed let of ead of thin butchers' stock av 617 lbs at Craver sold McIntire a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 655 ibs at \$2 50.
Simmons sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 850 lbs at \$2 50. Lovewell sold Schmidt a mixed lot of 6 head f coarse butchers' stock av 673 lbs at \$230. Capwell sold Sullivan 7 fair butchers' steers iv 995 lbs at \$3 20 and 3 coarse cows to Bus-

Lovewell sold Brooks 11 stockers av 738 lbs Clark sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 26 head of good butchers stock av \$70 lbs at \$3.

Sprague sold Wreford & Beck 2 good cows av 1,195 lbs at \$3.

Hawley sold Sullivan 5 good butchers' steers

Hawiey sold Sullivan 5 good butchers' steers av 930 los at \$3.55 and 2 feeders av 930 los at \$3.55 and 2 feeders av 930 los at \$3.65 and 2 feeders av 930 los av 1,000 to 1,000 los, of fair to good on 1,000 los, thin butchers' stock av 848 los at \$2 50. C Roe sold John Robinson 10 fair cows av ,038 lbs at \$2 40. Sprague sold Burt Spencer 5 feeders av 940 ba at \$3 and 5 av 906 lbs at \$2 60. Page sold Burt Spencer 10 feeders av 910

ardsley so'd Sullivan 4 feeders av 905 lbs SHEEP. The offerings of sheep numbered 1,016 head. The supply was light and the quality poor, but the demand was good and the receipts were closed out at full last week's prices.

And any contained to the full last week's prices.

And any contained to the full last week's prices. were closed out at full last week's prices.

32 to Loosemore av 67 lbs at \$2 50.

Allen sold Young 24 av 72 lbs at \$3 75.

Holmes sold John Robinson 51, part lambs, Reason sold Loosemore 37, part lambs, av 72 bs at \$4.

Bordine sold Fitzpatrick 98, part lambs, av 1 lbs at \$3 75. Horner sold Ellis 52 av 74 lbs at \$3 75. Cushman sold Baxter 38 av 69 lbs at \$3 65. Wietzel sold Fitzpatrick 91 av 63 lbs at \$3 25. Scoffeld sold John Robinson 60 av 72 lbs at

Beihimer sold Morey 69 av 73 lbs at \$3 75. and 5 bucks av 88 lbs at \$3. Haley soid Fitzpatrick 31, part lambs, av 64 Edgerton sold Fitzpatrick 138 culls av 62 HOGS.

The offerings of hogs numbered 642 head. The demand for hogs was fairly active at prices about 5 cents lower than those of last roughs, at \$3 9024.

Heary sold Webb Bros 7 av 224 lbs at \$4 50. Scoffeld sold Grant 14 av 208 lbs at \$4 50. Steele sold Killen 19 av 112 lbs at \$4 70. Dennis sold R S Webb 58 av 193 lbs at \$4 45. Sprague sold Steele 17 av 135 lbs at \$4 50 Beardsley sold Steele 14 av 130 ibs at \$4 50 Waterman sold R S Webb 59 av 210 lbs a

Patton sold Webb Bros 47 av 176 lbs at \$4 50 Baker sold Webb Bros 39 av 172 lbs Wietzel sold Webb Bros 14 av 177 lbs a Horner sold R S Webb 8 av 113 lbs at \$4 50 ordine sold Webb Bros 25 av 208 lhs av

Ramsey sold R S Webb 17 (coarse) av 170 lbs Astley sold Steele 33 av 181 lbs at \$4 55. RS Webb sold Steele 27 av 165 lbs at \$4 60. McBride sold RS Webb 6 av 183 lbs at \$4 50. Robb sold R S Webb 14 av 179 lbs

Estep sold R S Webb 10 av 184 lbs at \$4 50. At the Michigan Central Yards.

There were not enough cattle offered a these yards to establish prices. For the few sold buyers paid a little more than the market warranted on account of the light offer McQuillan sold Cross a mixed lot of 14 head

av 937 lbs at \$3 60. Giddings sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 7 head of good butchers' stock av 1,045 lbs at \$3 and 2 fair cows av 1,075 lbs at \$2 50. SHEEP. ' There were only three small bunches of sheep offered. These were disposed of at

full last week's prices.

Judson sold Wreford & Beck 52, part lambs, av 71 lbs at \$4.
Giddings sold Young 25, part lambs, av 71 bs at \$4. Merritt sold Monahan 45, part lambs, av 66 lbs at \$3 80. The supply of hogs was light and the demand good, buyers claiming that taking the

quality into consideration they paid as much

for them as they did last week. McQuillan sold Steele 18 av 172 lbs at \$4 50 and 7 pigs to Kuner av 91 lbs at \$4 75.

Clark sold Webb Bros 16 av 188 lbs at \$4 55.

Merritt sold Webb Bros 13 av 187 lbs at Giddings sold Webb Bros 25 av 210 lbs at

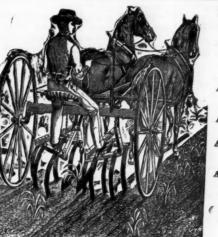
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No RATCHETS or

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Combines Four Machines in One. A CORN CULTIVATOR which is the increase the yield from 25 to 50 in a dry season and rid your farm of FIELD CULTIVATOR OR PULVER. IZER which will thoroughly bulver(ze to

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WHEEL HARBOW which draws onethird easier than the Disc, and can be used
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A SEEDER that will put in spring crops of SEEDER that without plowing or previous

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Albion, Mich. PRACTICALLY A Self-Dump Rake HIGH WHEELS with Tires bolted on. TEETH ang and adjustable. Made are long and adjustable. Made of Crucible Steel with Oil Femper. Has a Lock Lever and Swinging Cleaner-Bar. We make both the COIL and DROP TOOTH DROP TOOTH.

F.P. MAST & CO. Springfield, O. PARKER & BURTON, 35 & 36 BUHL BLOCK, DETROIT

Buffalo.

NOT EXCELLED

SY 'INY RAKE IN THE MARKET.

CATTLE .- Receipts 18,157, against 18,976 the previous week. The market opened up on Monday with 200 car loads of cattle on sale. The demand on all grades was fairly active, but the run was too heavy and prices ranged 10@20 cents lower than on the previous Mor. day. Good 1,500 to 1,600 lb steers were quoted at \$4@4 15; goed 1,400 to 1,500 lb do at \$3 90@4; gcod 1,300 to 1,400 ib do at \$3 60@ 3 90; good 1,200 to 1,300 lb do at \$3 25@3 50; and 1.100 to 1.200 lb do at \$3 2523 50; good 1,000 to 1,100 lb do at \$3 35@3 60; good 900 to 1,000 lb do at \$3@3 25; mixed butchers and cows and heifers at \$3@3 50; milch cows at \$25@35: stockers at \$2 75: feeders at \$3 15@ 8 35. The market was dull on Tuesday, ruled steady on Wednesday and Thursday with light receipts, but closed very weak on Friday at

the following Extra Beeves-Graded steers, weigh-Good beeves---Well-fattened steers quality. Stock—inferior to common steers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs. Michigan stock cattle, common to choice....

2 50 702 75 feeders, fair to choice 2 90@3 10 Michigan feeders, fair to Fat bulls fair to extra. SHIER.—Receipts 41,400, sgainst 38,100 the previous week. The offerings of sheep on Monday consisted of 30 car loads. The deere closed out at full last week's prices.

| do, \$4 50@4 75; common 70 to 80 lb do, \$4@
| Seeley sold Fitzpatrick 75 av 54 lbs at \$4 and | 425, and culls, \$3@3 50. The demand for lambs was brisk and the market 5@10 cents lower than on last Monday; good 75 to 85 lb lambs sold at \$5 50@6; good 65 to 75 lb do at \$5@5 50, and common, \$3 50@4. Prices were steady on Tuesday, ruled a shade lower on Wednesday, and declined 25 cents on Thorsday. The market on Friday was very slow nd closed with good 90 to 100 lb she att \$450@4 75; 80 to 90 lb, \$4 25@5 50; 70 to 80 lb, \$3 75@4; culls, \$2 75@3 25; lambs, 75 to 85 lbs, \$5 25@6 75, and common, \$3 25@3 75.

Hoos.—Receipts 72,530, against 45,548 the

revious week. The offerings of hogs on Monday was made up of 206 car loads. demand was active and the market 10 lower on ail grades than on Saturday. H and medium weights brought \$4.50: You \$4 6); pigs. \$4 60@4 65; roughs. \$4@4 10 and tags, \$3 25@3 50. Prices were 5@10 centa nigher on Tuesday, ruled steady on Wednesday, declined 5@10 cents on Thursday, and closed weak on Friday, with Yorkers selling

at \$4 45@4 55; medium weights, \$4 45, and Chicago.

CATTLE.-Receipts 59,510, against 43,099 last reek. Shipments 22,190 head. The receipts of cattle on Monday numbered 8,805 head. The supply was much lighter than expected. The demand was active and prices ranged 5 @10 cents higher for desirable grades than on Saturday. Competition between local and outside buyers was brisk, but two-thirds of the offerings went to refrigerator men. They bought several loads, averaging 1,552@1,668 lbs at \$4 55, which was the top of the market. A shipper also paid that price for 36 head of 1,452 lb steers. Dressed beef men bought 800 @1,668 lb steers at \$3 65@4 55, principally at \$4 10@4 40; some 1,296 lb Colorados sold at \$4 15; some 1.045 lb Nebraskas at \$4 20, and coarse 1,533 lb steers as low as \$395; 5 car loads of 822 lb yearlings sold at \$4 07%; some 1,200 lb Nebraskas sold at \$4 37%. Shippers and exporters paid \$3 63@4 55 for 1,013@1,570 lb steers. Exporters paid \$4 15@4 50 for and \$3 15@3 75 for 1,546@1.669 lb stage steers and \$3 16@3 75 107 1,040@1.009 10 stage.

Texas bulls and cows sold at \$2@2 15, and
steers av 737@1,125 lbs at \$2 50@3 15. Native
cows sold at \$1 50@2 95; helfers at \$3@3 40;
bulls at \$2 30@3 25. Stock cattle sold at \$2 15

@3 75; bulk at \$2 90@3 40. The market was

of prices, the receipts being large. On Friday the market was slow and closed weak at the Poor to best bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs. Stockers and Feeders... Texas bulls and cows... Texas steers ... Hoos.—Receipts 117,744, against 115,691 last week. Shipments 21,718. The receipts of hogs on Monday numbered 21,123 head. The market ruled active and prices averaged

about 5 cents higher than on Saturday. Poor to prime light soid at \$4 30@4 60; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$4 20@4 50; skips and culls, \$3 50@4 15. Prices were 5 cents higher on Tuesday, but declined 10 cents on Wednesday, and on Thursday the market was slow with mices a shed lower. On Friday the re-

slow and a trifle easier on Tuesday, and or Wednesday there was a decline of 5210 cents on common grades. The demand was active on Thursday, but with a slightly lower range

POULTRY, POULTRY.

Ship your live and dressed Poultry to us at any time, we will pay the HIGHEST CASH MARKET PRICE and make prompt returns THE FALTIS MARKET, 301 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. Good prices paid for spring chicke lucks, weight from 1% ibs and upwards eac

Intelligent Readers will notice that

Vertigo, Headache, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Costiveness, Bilious Colic, Flatulence, etc.

of diseases, but only such as resultrom a disordered liver, viz:

For these they are not warranted in-fallible, but are as nearly so as it is pos-sible to make a remedy. Price, 25cts. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION - OF THE -

The Wayne County Savings Bank RESOURCES. and discounts.....

U. S. and National Bank notes \$4,928,268 LIABILITIES Capital stock paid in Savings deposits.

S. D. ELWOOD, Treasurer Sworn and subscribed to before me, this six teenth day of May 1889. C. F. COLLINS, Notary Public, Wayne Co., Mich.

Correct—Attest:

JEROME CROUL,

WM. A. MOORE,

S. D. ELWOOD, N. B .- Money to invest in School Bouds and all other Bonds issued in accordance with Law Blank Bonds furnished without charge. Ad

S. D. ELWOOD, Treasure

PROF. R. JENNINGS & SON'S BOVINE PANACEA

The only sure cure for Milk Fever in cows. It is also a Panacea for all diseases of a febrile charac

ter in cattle, when given as directed. Sold of

PROF. R. JENNINGS



Sweet Potato Plants.

was allow and closed with prices a shade lower. On Friday the receipts numbered about 25,000. The market was slow and closed with poor to prime light selling at \$4,25@4 50; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$4 15@4 30; skips and culls, \$3 40@4. B. HATHAWAY, L'tt'e Prairie Ronde, Mich HIBBONS BR VOLUM:

Patents on Sheep Husb Ensilage—Sh Fattening The Horse .-Know of St The Farm .-Clover as Light Soils ments-Vit Ashes for Straight Rs izing Mater tural Items **Horticultura**

Grape Vin The Influenticultural I Apiarian. Editorial .- W Foreign. Poetry .- The S Miscellaneous, --ery-A Yout Teaching-G the Tower of

Plucky Old Grounds—A Car Spotters— Rewards of In Veterinary.-K: arrheea in a Commercial ... Ag

and their Ha

A Summer

Plucky Old

Two Oakland portations-Home Bred A visit to E week gave us

the bunch of

over by Mr. G

AMONG

Mr. J. F. Rund sheep were al sonally, and ar Minton and those who kno shire will feel t eye or is a very been divided hough they lot at Mr. Run and then the p breeding flocks the fleeces on which did not But when it can they showed gratify our cur Morgan, who h flock, had a lambs dropped lbs., respectiv 112 lbs., and a ling ewes ave others 142 lbs.: big fine lamb, weighed 175 lb from the Mint Jones flock, pu lbs., an averag weights were a in the case of t olds, of sheared imported yearl sheep of the bi Shorthorn, fiee well covered.

success this yes a lamb, and a was surprising tion a ewe ker which would self. And the those imported had discovered English flock r lambs. There this farm at pre all in all, yet certain, the shear heavier well capped as covered. The and the fleeces there has bee

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He was bred b

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He does not d

With lambs

also been not horns and we inent features management. tion, and an Oakland Cour productive co balance of the here, and the selves at home they had struck number of year enough in bree Each one had cause he was fleece all were

consider a sho